# The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*


## Radio-Cable Competition and the Public

# American Red Cross Report And Communism

## Some Disturbing Developments on the C. E. R.

## Soong Says, "Leave Silver Alone"

Dairen's Wealthy Chinese Emigree Colony; Left Wing and the Arms Question; Some Famines the Red Cross Overlooked; Japanese Criticism of Kuomintang Labor Policy, by Tatsuichiro Funatsu; Mosquito Papers and Public Opinion, by Fang Fu-an; Relief Work of the American and Russian Committee in Harbin, by I. A. Cooklin; Legal Status of International Settlement, by R. T. Huang; Radio Answers the Skeptics, by George F. Shecklen.


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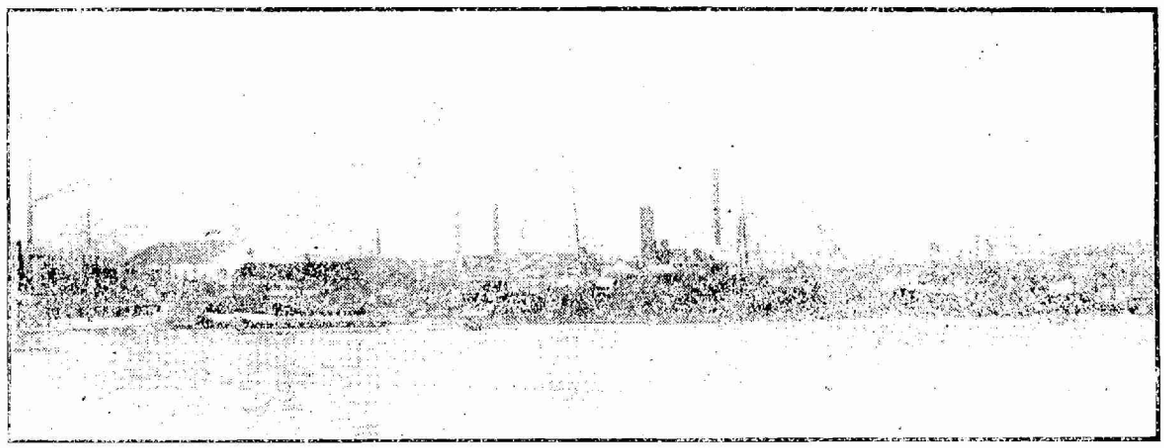

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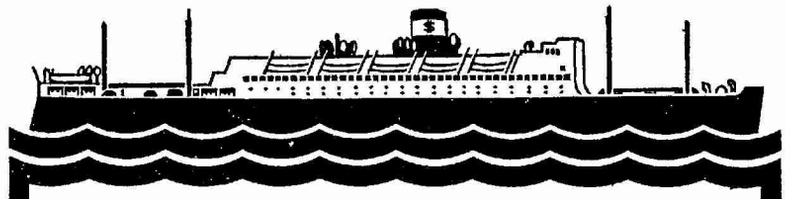

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# 密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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# RADIO-CABLE CONTROVERSY AND THE PUBLIC

THE THREE foreign cable companies, the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific, making up what is popularly known as the British-Danish "cable-trust" sent a letter to the foreign newspapers in Shanghai on Jan. 9 which apparently was intended as a reply to a statement issued by the National Government recently to the effect that the monopolistic contract of the cable companies is to be cancelled at its expiration at the end of the present year. The statement said that the Chinese Government had put forward no proposal to buy the foreign cables "and quite apart from the fact that our companies would not be prepared to sell, the idea of such a proposal would seem almost absurd considering the extreme complexity, from a technical, administrative and political point of view, of the working of cable systems uniting different countries." Continuing, the statement expressed the opinion that while radio will undoubtedly take an important share in China's future international communications, "it would be a great mistake to assume that China could or would rely upon radio alone." In reference to recent publicity which has appeared in the press on the suject of the expiration of the cable contracts, the letter from the foreign cable interests said, "there is no reason to believe that arrangements satisfactory to all concerned, including the public, will not be arrived at." The cable companies' letter contained the joint signatures of J. J. Bahnson, general manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company; W. D. Proctor, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and H. Taylor, manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an article dealing with this question from the standpoint of Radio communication which was written by George F. Shecklen, representative of American radio interests who discusses the question of radio's ability to bandle China's international communications. Mr. Shecklen also occupies the position of honorary adviser in radio matters to the National Government and while his enthusiasm for radio may be somewhat biased, his article clears up many public misconceptions regarding the dependability of this form of communication. The public is interested in this matter of competition between radio and cable both from the standpoint of service and rates and while the public cannot be expected to un-

derstand all of the technical elements involved, it does know that it was the coming of radio that forced the cable trust to reduce its rates and also it was the coming of radio that compelled the cable companies to pay some little attention to the public from which it obtains its revenues. Mr. Shecklen insists that radio can easily take over China's international communications and while he may be over-enthusiastic on the subject, the fact remains that radio development points the way to China's independence in communications. Whether China will be able to obtain anything like a decent deal from the cable trust will depend entirely upon the extent to which radio has been developed between now and the end of the year when the cable contracts expire. The foreign cable trust insisted in its communication that it would not consider selling its interests, which apparently means that it will oppose any measure of Chinese control of the cable landings. If the cable trust does not alter its attitude then the only way out for the Chinese will be to refuse renewal of the contract, for as stated in previous discussions of this subject, this is one vital place where a country must exercise its sovereignty. In its consideration of this subject the National Government might, with considerable benefit to itself, make a study of radio development in Manchuria where this new method of communication has been developed to such an extent that cables are no longer necessary.

## THE LEFT WING AND THE ARMS QUESTION

A BRIEF reference appeared in last week's issue of *The Review* to a protest against the employment of German military advisers by the National Government, which had appeared in the *Revolutionary Evening News*, a newspaper published secretly in Shanghai by the so-called Left Wing of the Kuomintang, the head of which is Wang Ching-wei, recently expelled from the party for his alleged connection with the attack on Canton by Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides." The article in the Left Wing paper stated that Germany's relinquishment of extraterritoriality and negotiation of equal treaties had resulted in the establishment of friendly relations between Germans and Chinese and that German trade in China had correspondingly improved. The paper then asked, "What are the Germans doing in China today," and answering its own question declared that the employment of German military advisers by the Nanking Government and alleged sale of military equipment to Nanking, were likely to "destroy the spirit of friendliness of the Chinese people, arouse their bitter enmity, etc." In the course of the article it was alleged that these German military advisers "are known to have been recommended by the German Government," and that these German experts through their scientific skill and knowledge "are now, through the instrumentality of the German Government serving China's new warlords in taking thousands of innocent Chinese lives." It was also alleged that the sale of "large quantities of arms, munitions, war tanks, bombers and other deadly implements of war, imported directly from Germany, through the port of Shanghai which is controlled by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek....constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Versailles which prohibits Germany from manufacturing arms and ammunition for the purpose of exportation."

Excerpts from the foregoing statements apparently were telegraphed to the German newspapers for early in the week the various press services carrying European news to China reported semi-official statements from Berlin on the subject. A report by the German *Trans-Oceanic* service declared the report in the Chinese revolutionary paper to be "misleading and not in accordance with facts, as ought to be well known in China It is emphasized that the German Government not only never recommended Colonels Bauer and Kriebel and other officers, who had left active service in the German army many years ago, but on the contrary had tried to pursuade them not to accept engagements in China since their employment might give the impression of German interference in internal Chinese affairs." Continuing it was stated that the German officers who have accepted employment in China are private persons and the German Government had no power to prevent them from doing as they pleased. In reference to the sale of German military equipment in China, it was alleged that none of the articles mentioned can be manufactured in Germany, hence could not have been imported into China from Germany. Further on the subject, a *United Press* report on Jan. 11 stated that the German Government had issued an official statement "sharply rebuking the Chinese Left Wing group for the attack on Germany," stating that the German officers had gone to Nanking upon the invitation of a recognized Government, hence such a move could in no wise be construed as assisting one faction against another since the National Government is now universally recognized as the authoritative central organ of the entire country. A *Reuter* report from Berlin also referred to the subject stating that "since the German Government is opposed in principle to the participation of Germans in civil wars of foreign countries, so that any German participating in warfare in a foreign land does so at his own risk." In reference to the question of war materials the *Reuter* report stated that while no war materials had been shipped from Germany to China, that German ships had been used to transport such materials from other countries to China, which, in view of the abolition of the law prohibiting the introduction of weapons into China, could not be prevented.

As stated in the reference to this subject in last week's issue of *The Review*, the Left Wing of the Kuomintang displays rather poor spirit in this attack on the German Government because of the employment of German military advisers in China the reason being that in 1926 and 1927 it was the Left Wing Kuomintangists who employed Soviet Russian military advisers and placed wholesale orders in Russia for munitions of war. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and his Kuominchun also followed a similar practice, the amount of war materials purchased by the Left Wing and Marshal Feng amounting, according to reliable report to more than $30,000,000. Soviet officials in North Manchuria last summer alleged that this considerable bill for ammunition purchased in Russia is still outstanding and that Moscow holds innumerable I. O. U's. sign-

ed by Feng and other Chinese leaders of the period, most of which read that the bills will be liquidated "when so-and-so are in control of the Chinese Government." While it is easy to understand the feelings of members of the Left Wing who recently have met defeat at the hands of the Central authorities, it is difficult to see the logic of their complaints against the German military experts. Why not also complain at the British who are trying to reorganize the Chinese Navy or the Americans who are assisting in the reorganisation of the country's finances and also selling all the airplanes they can obtain payment for? As for the munition business there may be sound moral grounds for opposing the sale of implements of war for fighting purposes in China, but "everybody is doing it," hence the unfairness of singling out the Germans. In 1918 the United States and the other powers made a serious effort to block shipments of munitions to China, America, Britain, and France going to the extent of adopting domestic laws prohibiting exports. But the Italians, Japanese and one or two other nations refused to be bound and continued to sell ammunition, while the Red Russians, who were not bound by any considerations, moral or otherwise proceeded to make hay by selling in wholesale lots to Canton and also to Feng Yu-hsiang, then in control of Shensi and Kansu. Also, while on this subject it might be mentioned that there recently were rumors that French aviators were assisting Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and his "Ironsides" in the recent attack on the National Government forces at Canton.

## DISTURBING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE C. E. R. SITUATION

WHETHER reports now appearing in the Chinese newspapers regarding developments on the Chinese Eastern Railway are correct, we have no way of knowing, but even if they are but half-correct, they provide subject for serious thought on the part of all Chinese as well as foreigners interested in the welfare of this country. One report should be of special interest to those who are concerned with the welfare of Chinese laborers on the C.E.R. for it stated that one of the first acts of the new Soviet Manager, Mr. Rudy, was to discharge some 350 Chinese laborers who had been employed by the Chinese management following the break in relations with the Soviet last summer. As a result of this action all the Chinese employes of the road have gone on strike and have filed a series of demands with the management of the railroad. These demands make interesting reading for those who have extolled Soviet treatment of labor and handling of labor problems: (1) protest against oppression of Chinese laborers; (2) reinstatement of Chinese laborers who were dismissed without cause; (3) demand for increase in pay to Chinese laborers; (4) wages should be paid in Chinese currency instead of depreciated Russian roubles; (5) Chinese laborers should be given the 6-hour day the same as Soviet citizens employed on the road; (6) parity should be maintained in the number of Chinese and Soviet laborers; (7) Chinese laborers should be compensated for losses incurred during the course of the trouble; (8) Chinese laborers should have the benefit of educational allowances, wedding and funeral expenses, the same as laborers of Soviet nationality, etc. A further report in the *Sin WanPaa* on Jan. 15 stated that some 80 additional Chinese laborers had been dismissed at various stations along the road. This, apparently, was the Soviet answer to the Chinese laborers' demands. Also it was stated that Mr. Rudy is proceeding rapidly toward a Sovietization of the C.E.R. through the appointment of Soviet managers of all important departments, leaving the Chinese in an inferior position everywhere.

Apparently the Red Russians are making the most of their victory and are leaving no question as to who is now in control in North Manchuria. The first meeting of the new board of directors, according to reports telegraphed to Shanghai and published in the Chinese newspapers, resulted in an outright row and near-fistfight between the Chinese and Soviet directors. Further, there have been reports of similar clashes all along the line where the Chinese and Reds have come into contact. The Chinese way of expressing it is, "The Soviet it very proud," since the restoration of relations and resumption of control on the part of the Reds. Soviet "pride" also seems to be reaching out in other directions for another report from Harbin on Jan. 14 stated that there was a secret clause in the Habarovsk agreement to the effect that eight prominent Russian "whites" long resident in North Manchuria, must immediately depart from the Three Eastern Provinces. Among the names mentioned were Sarahoff and Makarenko, both of whom occupied prominent military positions in the Czarist army prior to the Bolshevist revolution but since have resided in Manchuria. Also it has been reported in Harbin that when the Red troops occupied Manchouli that some 400 Russian residents of that city and also a considerable number of Chinese residents, were taken prisoners and transported to Soviet territory and nothing has been heard from them since. Most of these persons had been connected with the C.E.R. as railway police, teachers in the public schools, merchants, house-owners, etc. It will be remembered that when the Reds occopied Manchouli that they announced the "capture" of some 400 "White-Guards." Apparently these 400 peaceful Russian residents on the Chinese side of the line were the "White-Guards" that Moscow always gave as justification for the Red military activities on Chinese soil. What the Reds are likely to do with these people of their own flesh and blood who had emigrated to Chinese territory may be left to the imagination.

However, the foregoing matters may be classed as "minor" incidents following China's resumption of relations with the Soviet, in view of more serious reports which have come out of Nanking and also have been published in some of the Japanese newspapers. A report in the *China Times* on Jan. 14 stated that Nanking finally had obtained a complete report of the minutes of Habarovsk preliminary conference and the National Government had discovered that Tsai Yu-shan, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin who had been China's chief delegate had far exceeded his instructions in the preliminary negotiations, which, according to the original reports, were to be confined to C.E.R. questions exclusively.

It was a result of the perusal of the minutes of the Habarovsk conference that Nanking wired for Mo Teh-hui, the new Chinese president of the C.E.R. to come to Nanking immediately for a conference. Whether Mr. Mo will come to Nanking has not been announced, but whether he comes to Nanking or not, apparently does not alter the fact that the Chinese delegates went far beyond their instructions at Habarovsk. Which, of course they couldn't help in view of the collapse of the Chinese army on the front and the civil-war situation prevailing elsewhere in China. The report in the *China Times* stated that influential members of the National Government had held a conference on the subject and it had been decided that the National Government would refuse to be bound by Commissioner Tsai's signature to the Habarovsk agreement; in other words Nanking will refuse to ratify. The thing that most disturbed Nanking was an alleged clause in the preliminary agreement granting the Soviet the right to station armed guards at the Soviet consulates and Soviet Embassy on Chinese soil. Another item that disturbed Nanking was the clause binding China to disarm the "White-Guards," which of course, never existed, but the Soviet put this in the agreement to save face on account of the constant Soviet propaganda about China's employment of Russian emigrees in her Manchurian army. Also it is possible that this was inserted for the purpose of giving the Soviet the right to demand deportation of any Russian resident on Chinese soil whom the rulers of Moscow may have cause for disliking. This item will provide disturbing thoughts for several thousands of Russian emigrees residing on Chinese soil and even in Chinese cities such as Shanghai, which, while far-removed from the Sino-Russian North Manchurian boundary, are nevertheless not outside the sphere of Soviet espionage activities.

Of further interest in connection with the foregoing, the *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway published at Dairen, published a report in its issue of Jan. 8 stating that the preliminary agreement signed at Habarovsk contained the following agenda for the Sino-Russian official and formal conference which was scheduled to be held in Moscow on Jan. 25: (1) Negotiation of a new commercial treaty; (2) Settling the question of right of residence; (3) Revival of respective embassies; (4) Demarkation of boundaries; (5) Indemnifications for losses; (6) Questions pertaining to the independence of Outer Mongolia; (7) Details of the Chinese Eastern Railway; (8) Right of the Soviet to resume navigation on the Sungari River an inland Chinese waterway. If this report is correct the Soviet Government it planning to have a complete showdown with the Chinese on all outstanding questions and has made sure of her ground by specifying that the conference is to be held in Moscow. This apparently explains why Nanking is moving very cautiously in regard to the Moscow conference and has asked Mo Teh-hui, the new Chinese president of the C.E.R. to come to Nanking for a conference. Also it was stated that telegrams had been sent to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces for further information. Of still further disturbing interest in connection with the North Manchurian situation was a report which appeared in the foreign newspapers in Shanghai this week, stating that thousands of Chinese who had gone to Manchuria during the past year, were now flocking back to Shantung and Chihli provinces due to the present unsettled situation prevailing in Manchuria.

# American Red Cross Report and Communism

NO ONE would accuse the directors of the American Red Cross, headed by the Hon. John Barton Payne of Washington, D. C. of being Communists and they probably would be horrified at such a suggestion. Particularly, Mr. Payne, who, according to his biographical sketch in American *Who's Who* was a member of the well-known law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw, of Chicago, attorneys for railways, public-service corporations, etc. Judge Payne retired from this law firm which includes in its membership the Hon. Silas Strawn also well-known as the head of the China Extrality Commission, in 1921 to accept the position of chairman of the American Red Cross, to which place he was appointed by the late President Harding. Also there is no desire here to link the American Red Cross up with the Russian Communist Party; far from it! But our thoughts can't help straying in the direction of the Russian Communist Party and the Third International, after reading the complete report of the American National Red Cross dealing with famine conditions in China. Although the report was issued in October of last year, copies only reached China last week. Why the delay? But at any rate the complete report is here and copies have been supplied to the foreign press; hence it no longer is necessary to depend upon press reports regarding this important document which promises to go down in history as one of the important pronouncements of 1929 dealing with conditions in China.

The reason the suggestion of communism occurs to one in the course of a perusal of the Red Cross Report, is that no dyed-in-the-wool Communist could have written a better report regarding conditions in China. In the past two or three years special investigators of the Russian Communist Party and the Third International have published reports regarding conditions in China and while these reports, usually secret, have been intended primarily for the perusal of a small and select circle in Moscow and have been used for the formulation of Soviet governmental policies toward China, a few have become public. Those which have seen the light of day have dealt chiefly with conditions in South China, particularly Kwangtung and Hunan provinces where the Soviet originally concentrated its attention and where, in 1927, an attempt was made to inaugurate a communistic regime including the establishment of village Soviets made up exclusively of workers and peasants, and where an attempt was made to dispossess land-owners and "restore" the land to

a class of the population which possessed no property and which had occupied a position closely approaching serfdom. While the American Red Cross report dealt chiefly with conditions in the so-called "famine" sections of North China and did not go so deeply into economic conditions in China as have the reports of the Russian investigators, referred to in the foregoing, there is no questioning the fact that the American Red Cross Report will provide much comfort for the Communists. As a matter of fact it probably is not far from the truth to suggest that the American Red Cross report which constituted a devastating attack upon the National Government, had much to do in encouraging the so-called "Reorganizationists" in their recent attempt to oust the present National regime. When one takes the trouble to compare the indictment of those now in control of affairs in China which appeared in the American Red Cross Report, with some of the proclamations and programs circulated by the "Reorganizationists" a striking similarity will be found. The original press summaries of the American Red Cross report giving reasons for the refusal of that organization to undertake relief measures in China, received wide circulation in this country and it was most natural that this information should have been used as a political weapon to attack and discredit the government by those who sought its overthrow. In other words it became widely known that a great American relief organization had refused to have anything to do with China and this naturally constituted a serious loss of "face" for the government particularly since it is well known in China that President Hoover is honorary president of the Red Cross.

Since the preliminary report of the American Red Cross has already received wide publicity, it scarcely is necessary to refer further to the details giving the reasons for a refusal to undertake relief work in China. However, there is much in the complete report which is of interest and deserving of further comment. At the beginning is a discussion of the causes of famine in China and an attempt to narrow the subject down to "famine resulting from *natural* causes," as distinct from famine caused by artificial causes such as political and economic disorder, military seizure of railways, banditry, taxation, lack of highways, overpopulation, and so on. The paragraph dealing with famine from *natural causes*, was as follows:

> "When in a district which for months or years has suffered from one or more of the causes just enumerated (artificial causes), there occurs a season of partial or total crop failure, starvation conditions quickly follow. The reserve stocks of food, the grain which should have been saved for planting, the draft animals, the necessary farm tools and implements have been taken away. The normal means of bringing in relief supplies have been destroyed or have always been totally inadequate. And so the population of the famine area is pushed below the starvation line and public benevolence is demanded."

"In these circumstances," declared the report, "foreign relief agencies can do little." Attention was then called to the fact that in the midst of the serious famine situation existing in 1928-1929, there were large stocks of grain which could not be transported to the famine area and that large quantities of grain actually were exported during the period of the famine. In reference to famine relief measures, the charge was made that the National Government "has not actively participated," and following this statement were allegations pertaining to the misuse of at least a portion of the $10,000,000 famine relief loan issued by the National Government in March, 1929. However, the Government *was* given credit for providing free railroad transportation for relief supplies, free transportation for emigrants from famine areas as well as elimination of customs duties and protection afforded from bandits for relief personnel. Incidentally, attention was called to the fact that "China has been torn by civil war and is not yet freed from her preoccupation with armies and hostile military leaders, while her new government has still to reach a point of assured stability." It was admitted that "indications are not lacking that in the future China's interest in the welfare of her people will show a gratifying awakening."

The report also took issue with the contention of experienced engineers that famine-relief work in China should take the form of construction of public works. Long it has been argued by those familiar with conditions in China, that famine relief should take the form of assisting China in the development of public works such as reclamation, road construction, etc., in place of the actual giving of alms. In view of the fact that President Hoover recently has recommended widespread construction projects on the part of states, municipalities, and industrial institutions of the United States as a means of preventing a business slump following the recent stock-market collapse, it is most difficult to understand why the American National Red Cross should have opposed a similar program in China. The report of the American Red Cross falls down miserably on this very point, even on the example cited on Page 24 where an irrigation project in the province of Suiyuan provided employment for 15,000 people whose earnings might be expected to provide support for 75,000 more persons dependant upon them. According to the report there were 2,000,000 famine sufferers in this district, hence an irrigation project providing sustenance for only 90,000 persons was to be discouraged because it couldn't help the entire 2,000,000. The ridiculousness of this argument is apparent on its face for any relief measure that would help 90,000 persons in an area containing 2,000,000 famine victims, would undoubtedly benefit the whole district, particularly in view of the fact that the irrigation project was designed to prevent the recurrence of another famine. There may be grounds for a difference of opinion as to how such relief projects should be financed. The China International Relief Commission of Peiping, composed of persons familiar with conditions in China has argued that relief funds raised abroad and in China should be utilized for the creation of a sort of "revolving" fund that could be used for financing irrigation projects, road construction, etc. Others, including some officials of the National Government, have argued that such projects should be undertaken by the government itself and financed by the government, through domestic and foreign loans. The latter viewpoint is probably correct, but when the government's credit is so low that difficulty

is experienced in the flotation of such loans, hence the only other way of getting the money for pressing projects would be through public campaigns for relief funds. At least this is the argument of those experienced in relief work in China, who have maintained that if a large fund could be created for needed public works that the resulting revenues from these works could be utilized for further projects, and so on.

Turning to that section of the report devoted to the causes of the famine of 1928-1929, upon which the American Red Cross largely based its decision to stay out of China, we find the devastating expose of conditions in China, which, as stated in the opening paragraphs of this discussion had such serious political reactions and almost had the effect of overturning the present Nationalist regime and the bringing in of a group or groups which are closely affiliated with a communistic regime somewhat similar to that which dominated the Chinese political situation in South and Central China in 1926-1927. Civil-war, swollen armies quartered on the people, banditry, crushing taxation, commandeering of railways by the military, seizure of railway rolling stock, destruction of railway property, greed for power by generals and politicians, pressure of over-population, weakness of the present National Government as exemplified in its inability to disband the troops or prevent generals from oppressing the people through the levying of extortionate taxation or even looting of private properties.

No one of intelligence disputes the fact that these conditions exist in China, but where the American Red Cross report erred was in holding the present-day rulers of China responsible for them and in arguing that because these conditions do exist, there is no use in trying to do anything about it. Furthermore, the Red Cross report completely ignored the long-standing contention of the Chinese that the policies of the foreign Powers, in part at least, have been responsible for creating the deplorable conditions now existing in the country. In other words the present plight of the Chinese people from the standpoint of the Red Cross, is something of China's own making, hence something which the Chinese must solve themselves. Let 'em starve! We wash our hands of the whole sorry mess into which the Chinese have gotten themselves and their country! This is the place where the American Red Cross, popularly known as the world's greatest humanitarian organization, made its disastrous mistake, a mistake which has been recognized by hundreds of well-wishers of this country residing in America and elsewhere who have indicated their disapproval of the Red Cross report by writing letters to the Chinese Government and sending private contributions direct to China for relief purposes. The Red Cross report was a cold inhuman analysis of conditions in China without making any attempt whatever to go behind the scenes to discover the reason. It completely ignored the fact that the conditions so well described in the report, constituted the fundamental reasons for the present revolutionary situation existing in China; that hundreds of Chinese young men and women educated abroad, or who have received modern educations in China are trying to rectify these conditions; hence the present desperate attempt on the part of a few to usher in a new regime that might rectify long-existing political and economic evils which have caused the present serious situation. Had the American Red Cross report been written by a selected committee of "diehards" on the China coast, it could not have better expressed the opinions of those who long have argued that this country should permanently be kept in a position of subjection by the so-called "imperialistic" Powers. The American Red Cross Report was not an expression of genuine *Americanism* but bore all the earmarks of a political document designed for the purpose of discouraging or even destroying those political and social elements in China who have been trying to bring about better conditions. American commercial interests at home who are looking to China as a field for the outlet of their surplus products have been quick to realize the adverse effect upon American business which is likely to result from the "slap in the face" which China has received at the hands of the chief American relief agency.

Finally, we come back to the question of Communism. There are two well defined schools of political and economic thought in China: that embraced in the doctrines which Soviet Russia has attempted to put over in China, and that embraced in the so-called capitalistic political philosophy or social democracy of the West. One meets these conflicting political and economic philosophies on every side. After vainly seeking to enlist the assistance of the West in the rejuvenation of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his disciples turned as a last resort to Soviet Russia. It was only in the nick of time that more far sighted political and economic leaders realized the dangers of the Red Russian alliance and called a halt. Since that time the tendency has been in the direction of western conceptions of political and industrial reconstruction. In other words there has been a gradual turning away from Communism as a political and economic doctrine. Whether the present leaders of China will succeed is impossible to say, but that they require assistance goes without saying. Conditions now existing in China are more than a menace to China; they constitute a world menace. These conditions are more far-reaching than famine relief, of course, but obviously they cannot be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders or the issuance of a report that tells the Chinese to go to the devil and "stew in their own juice." The Russian Communists have a well defined program for the rejuvenation of China. Recently they have given a mild demonstration of what they would do to China in their military and terrorist campaigns on the North Manchurian border (see article, "How the Soviet Put it Over in North Manchuria," issue of *The Review* for Jan. 11). They would make this country an appendage of Soviet Russia. They would drive all educated and propertied Chinese out of the country, along with the Americans and other foreigners whom they have cause for disliking. They would reduce the over-population proplem by massacring millions of people: Borodin once made a speech to this effort. They would make China over with the Red army and the Red bombing plane equipped with machine guns. They would create a new

China but it would be a China subject to Moscow and a definite part of the highly-advertised world revolutionary movement. This is where the Red Cross report, by administering a kick where a helping hand was needed, encouraged the elements which are desirous of a communistic regime in China.

There are, therefore, two ways of dealing with the situation which exists in China today: One would be to permit the Russian Communists to have a free hand. They would institute a red terrorism extending over a considerable period, possibly a decade, and resulting in the killing of thirty or forty millions of the Chinese people. Then they would institute a military dictatorship, camouflaged as a "workers and peasants committee," which would make over the entire Chinese society on the pattern of what the Soviet Government and the Third International are trying to do in Russia today. After a decade or so, with all of the educated and propertied people killed or driven from the land, and with unrestricted communistic teachings in the schools, a different China might emerge from the present confusion which the American Red Cross report describes. What that new China might be no one would have sufficient courage to forecast, but that it would precipitate disastrous consequences upon present-day world civilization, is obvious. Few persons, outside of Russia, would like to see such things happen in China not only from the standpoint of the best interests of the Chinese people, but also from the purely selfish standpoint of western nations which are interested in this part of the world.

Hence, the other point of view based upon the belief that Chinese civilization possesses elements which are capable of evolving a new state providing intelligent assistance is extended from the outside in ways that would permit the Chinese people to stand on their own feet, economically and politically. The United States and most of the other foreign nations are now adopting such policies by extending recognition to the Chinese Government, by revising the treaties, and by permitting foreign experts in various lines to assist the Chinese in the reorganization of their finance, military organs, etc. This was the policy adopted in Europe following the World War when measures were formulated for assisting in the reconstruction of Germany, Austria and Hungary. The American Red Cross also followed a similar policy in Europe during and following the World War, despite the fact that Europe's troubles were of the "man-made" variety and did not result from so-called natural causes. If the American Red Cross had narrowed its relief measures to "natural" causes, it would have had nothing whatever to do with Europe, either during or following the World War. Hence the difficulty of understanding the present attitude of this great American relief organization in respect to China.

That the Red Cross report was a document foreign to the generally accepted American conception of policy toward China was recently emphasized in telegrams from Seattle giving brief references to statements by Nelson T. Johnson, the new American Minister. According to the *Associated Press* report of Mr. Johnson's remarks as he departed for China a few days ago his advice was "Have patience with China." The *United Press* put it another way but to similar effect, "Minister Johnson voiced a great kindly feeling for the Chinese people among whom he has already worked for many years."

## DAIREN'S WEALTHY EMIGREE CHINESE COLONY

THE CHINESE Kuo Wen news agency, a few days ago, published a report about Dairen, the Japanese port located within the leased zone in Manchuria, which stated that while the port owed much of its prosperity to the Japanese, it should not be forgotten that much of the wealth of the place was due to the Chinese generals and politicians who had fled to the Japanese zone after being ousted from their posts by political rivals in various parts of China. "With safety guaranteed by the Japanese administration," said the report, "these wealthy Chinese immigrants become active speculators in the local Dairen real estate market." The following list of Chinese holders of real estate, together with the amount of land and assessed valuation, within the Dairen area, appeared in the Kuo Wen report, the word "Tsubo" being a Japanese land measurement:

| | Tsubo | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Gen. Wang Chan-yuen, former military governor of Hupeh | 1,600 | $25,000 |
| Gen. Chen Kuang-yuen, former military governor of Kiangsi | 400 and building | $42,200 |
| Mr. Chow Tse-am, a wealthy Shanghai merchant | 370 | $13,000 |
| Mr. Chih Chuh-ching ex-Director of the Tsingtao Conservancy | 160 | $14,400 |
| Mr. Lo Kai-ping, a wealthy Shanghai merchant | 610 | $15,800 |
| Gen. Pao Kwei-ching, former Minister of War in Peiping | 1,999 | $18,950 |
| Mr. Chow Hsueh-hsi, former Minister of Finance | 16,300 | $26,000 |
| Mr. Chang Hsiun-wu, a well known merchant of Chefoo | a building | $15,000 |
| Mr. Li Tien-chen, a rich Tientsin resident | 97 | $22,000 |
| Gen. Tu Yueh-po, former Chihli governor | a building | $ 9,800 |
| Gen. Nieh Shih-chun, former Anhwei military governor | a building | $16,380 |
| Mr. Tao Chia-yao, former Kiangsi civil governor | 515 | $21,000 |
| Gen. Tsai Chen-hsiung, former Kiangsi Military governor | 202 | $ 7,000 |
| Mr. Tsai Yung-sheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin | 900 | $11,000 |
| Gen. Li Hou-chi, former Fukien Military Governor | 540 | $ 7,000 |
| Gen. Yen Chow-seu, ex-Jehol Military governor | 260 | $ 4,400 |
| Mr. Pan Fu, former Premier | 680 | $11,560 |
| Gen. Chen Loh-shan, former divisional commander of the Chekiang army | 587 | $ 8,550 |
| Mr. Liang Hung-chi, former Secretary to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui | 300 | $ 5,270 |
| Gen. Yang Yu-ting, the late Gen. Chang Tso-lin's right hand man | 513 | $ 8,721 |
| Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, of Kirin | 56 | $ 8,772 |
| Gen. Yu Chun-han | 912 | $15,657 |
| Gen. Tien Chun-yueh, formerly of Shantung | 232 | $ 3,944 |
| Mr. Pan Heng, of Mukden | 1,002 | $24,000 |
| Mr. Wang Tai-chun, former director of the Mukden uniform factory | 1,140 | $28,000 |
| Mr. Kuo Hung-en, former Minister of Communications | 1,800 | $ 8,000 |
| Mr. Wang Chen-ping, former governor of Chihli | 280 | $22,000 |
| Gen. Chang Tso-ling | 200 | $50,000 |
| Gen. Tsai Chen-hsiung, former military governor of Kiangsi | 100 | $ 7,000 |
| Mr. Chang Ying-hua, former Minister of Finance | 400 | $13,600 |
| Gen. Tsao Kung | one building | $50,000 |

Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin, military governor of Sinkiang.... a tract of land $65,000

## MINISTER SOONG SAYS "LEAVE SILVER FREE."

THE low price of silver still continues to be the principal topic of conversation in business and political circles in China, and this interest in the white metal is almost as great in many other parts of the world. China, as the only country left in the world which remains on a silver basis, has, naturally, had to bear the brunt of the present slump, and many are the remedies that have been suggested for boosting up the price. One would prohibit gold bar trading, another would place an embargo on the import of silver, and another would place a tax on it. As against all these suggested palliative measures, two men stand out prominently as exhibiting not only sound common sense, but the courage to express their views, no matter how unpalatable they may be, even to some of their best friends. These two men are T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and Edouard Kann, who has earned a well deserved reputation as an expert on financial matters. The advice of both of these financial experts is: Let silver alone, and improve the conditions that either cause or accelerate the depression in its value.

The irresistible force of the law of supply and demand applies to silver as to every other commodity, and any tinkering with the workings of this law may improve conditions temporarily, but only at the expense of a worse state of affairs later on. This fact was well illustrated by the experience which Great Britain had with the restriction of rubber, and which Brazil is now having as a result of restricting the export of coffee. Minister Soong tells his fellow countrymen quite plainly that the best remedy for the stabilization of silver is to restore peace and order in the country and allow the free movement of goods and products throughout the land. Mr. Kahn supplements this with a criticism of the export taxes in China. He rightly says that for China as she does, to impose an export tax on its own products for shipment abroad is hurting her own trade and thereby decreasing the demand for its products, which are to be paid for in silver. China's action is comparable, he says, to a merchant who would charge an entrance fee to people who desired to come into his store.

The situation in China, it may be added, is even worse than that for China actually imposes an export tax when goods leave one port to enter another, which would be equivalent not only to a merchant charging an entrance fee to his shop, but charging another fee when the customer desired to leave one department to enter another.

### Statement on Silver by Minister T. V. Soong
*(Kuo Min News Agency)*

Shanghai, Jan. 12—Interviewed by the *Kuo Min* News Agency with respect to the Silver situation and the suggestions which have been made as to Governmental intervention, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, stated that the Government has no intention of interfering with the free market for silver which has so long existed in China.

Mr. Soong said: "The price of silver is dependent upon world conditions, of which the local situation is only a part. So far as the present slump in silver is an outcome of conditions in China, it is due to the unsettlement of business conditions growing out of internal military operations and the difficulties with Russia.

"The principal remedies which can be adopted in this country are the restoration of peace and order and the reopening of rail and water communications. The condition of the silver market adds weight to the reasons which should urge all patriotic citizens to work disinterestedly for the complete unification of the country.

"With order and communications re-established, agriculture and industry can revive; the movement of goods within the country will be stimulated by the prevailing peace and security; the export trade can flourish and the demand for silver will automatically be increased. Weather conditions this winter presaging good crops for the coming harvest throughout the country, will further assist in the recovery of silver.

"Measures that have been suggested in public discussions such as restricting and taxing the import of silver, could hardly be expected to have any appreciable permanent effect upon the underlying situation. Restriction upon one of the leading world markets for silver might even lower the world price of silver.

"It has been suggested in some quarters that the adoption of the Gold standard in China would tend to decrease the demand for silver. No plans are in contemplation that would involve the circulation of gold* coins in China. Indeed, monetary reform in this country will inevitably require a largely increased circulation of silver coins.

"The new mint at Shanghai with a daily capacity of $1,000,000 is ready to begin operations very shortly and to furnish such silver coins as may be required by expanding trade.

"Therefore, my recommendation to the Government will be that any interference with the free movement of silver in this country will be harmful and that the stabilization of the value of silver can best be achieved by the restoration of peace and order and the free movement of our products throughout the country."

### Minister Kung Recommends Adoption of Gold Standard
*(Kuo Min News Agency)*

Nanking, Jan. 15.—Peace and general security throughout the country so as to give an impetus to trade and industry is the fundamental and most effective measure for relieving the present financial crisis in consequence of the declining silver market, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry Commerce and Labor, said at a press interview today.

Minister Kung further stated that the Government had been informed that certain unscrupulous manipulators in Shanghai had been purposely upsetting the silver market for personal gains and the report is now under investigation so that the culprits may be properly dealt with.

The abolition of the tael and the substitution of the dollar as the unit of the country's monetary system is also advocated by Dr. Kung who, in a memorandum to the Executive Yuan, also emphasizes the importance of the following measures:—

1.—Full protection of the ownership rights of the people so as to encourage investment in various industrial and reconstruction enterprises.

2.—Caoser cooperation between capital and labor to increase production. All meaningless strikes should be prohibited

3.—Improvement of communication facilities to bring obout a rapid circulation of goods and development of industries.

4.—Abolition of various miscellaneous levies and imposts, which constitute an impediment to the normal growth of trade.

5.—Establishment of an International Exchange Bank of China so as to prevent unscrupulous manipulation from wilfully upsetting the equilibrium of financial market.

6.—Encouragement of the use of native products.

7.—Adoption of the gold standard.

### China Places Specific Duties on Gold Basis

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, January 15 issued an order to the Maritime Customs Administration to the following effect:—

"Commencing with February 1, 1930, Customs duties on imports from abroad will be collected on a gold basis. Other

*In a later statement Mr. Soong said: This paregraph cannot be interpreted to mean that a gold standard is not being contemplated. It simply means that even if a gold standard should be adopted, the Ministry of Finance does not plan to employ gold coins for circulation in China, but that silver coins will continue to be used and in larger quantities.

*(Continued on page 259)*

# Radio Answers The Skeptics

BY GEORGE F. SHECKLEN

*Honorary Adviser (Radio Matters) National Government*

DUE to the fact that radio has vigorously entered the field of domestic and international communications of China and has made more progress than certain reactionary and vested interests care to admit, numerous knocks and whispered hearsays have been going the rounds, especially in Shanghai, to belittle the service.

At the outset, let me say that the Chinese Government (International) Radio Administration commenced operations on January 14, 1929, just a year ago. The average daily number of messages handled, compared to the first three months, to and from points outside China has increased five hundred percent (500%) to the present time. Therefore they, who would minimize the radio service, should at least play safe with themselves and realize that they are not dealing with a pipe-dream or a toy, even though commercial international radio seems rather belated in its arrival in the Chinese field.

The objective which it is hoped to attain in this article is to clear up some of the misconstructions, perhaps misunderstandings and some plain mis-statements regarding the status of the commercial radio-telegraph services, not alone in China, but all over the world.

The points to be taken up should be briefly listed and then thrashed out in more detail.

1. Will radio supplant the cables?
2. Atmospheric effects on radio service.
3. Secrecy with regard to radio service.
4. Reliability.
5. The economic effect of radio competition.

With regard to the first point, there appeared, recently, in one of the leading Shanghai foreign dailies an editorial from which is quoted the following extract:-

> "The plain fact of the matter appears to be that radio is too uncertain, owing to the vagaries of atmospheric conditions which it may, perhaps, never be possible to control, to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the cable."

That statement is so misleading, so far from the truth, so almost vicious in its implications that it should be analyzed most carefully and some real facts should be set down as an antidote.

As a specific instance, in order not to deal with generalities, we shall take the case of the radio circuit between San Francisco and Tokio. Since 1920, when this service was reopened following the termination of the world war, there have been no interruptions of service of a period exceeding 24 hours. Since 1922 there have been no interruptions exceeding three hours. And within the last three years there has been continuous commercial contact. During the same ten year period both the Commercial Pacific and the British Pacific cables have had several total interruptions individually amounting to a week or more. The writer is quite confident that the record would show at least ten such occasions during this period, one at least of which was six weeks in duration.

### Radio Service During Japanese Earthquake

During the great earthquake and fire in Japan the cable service was totally interrupted, but while radio was crippled to some extent by land wire trouble between the radio stations and the city of Tokio, nevertheless it afforded a constant contact with the outside world at a most serious time and handled thousands of words of telegraphic communications when all other means failed. It even managed, at that stage of development, to bring to America a photographic picture of the ruins of the American Embassy (Tokio) several days in advance of any other pictures of the terrible disaster. Certainly radio satisfactorily supplanted the cables in this instance.

However, it seems quite as ridiculous to assume that radio will supplant all cables within the immediate future. The axiom might be more clearly stated as:—

> "Radio can entirely supplant the cables, only at such time as the total over-all expense, including interest on investment, depreciation, cost of operation, etc., of running them is appreciably lower than that of running the cables. With respect to this, there seems to be every reason to believe that developments in the radio field are gradually but surely moving in this direction."

One might add that at the time of the recent earthquake on the Eastern Coast of North America no less than ten cables were totally interrupted for days and it was several weeks before complete repairs were effected. During this time the Trans-Atlantic radio systems absorbed a large share of the extra load without noticeable effect in circuit delays.

We can place no other construction on the recent British combination of radio and cables except that radio was making such inroads into the receipts of the cable interests that they were about to throw up their hands, voluntarily liquidate and let the cables lie idle. The British Government not believing that the time was yet opportune for its interests to depend entirely on radio as presently established, saved the day by allowing a combination of both methods. It would, no doubt be extremely interesting to see the effect on the Australian cables in actual wordage handled from the time the Marconi beam system commenced operations between London and Australia, and Montreal and Australia.

So much for the question of whether radio will supplant the cables.

### Atmospheric Disturbances

*The second point*, regarding atmospheric disturbances effecting radio services, is an interesting one and the writer has had continuous actual operating experience with the problem since 1911, nearly twenty years. It is not difficult to recall the days when the development precluded working distances of more than one or two hundred miles except under unusually good conditions. But this deficiency, if it may rightfully be called such, was more due to lack of development than to an impossible barrier of atmospheric troubles. We have the same old atmosphere, the same old rains, snows, sleet, winds, sun, moon, aurora and electrical storms. Today, however, radio circuits maintain continuous, 24 hour daily services, much of it at high-speed (more than 1200 letters a minute) for distances of three, four and even up to eight thousand miles. No one connected with the radio services would be simple-minded enough to deny that atmospheric troubles are entirely eliminated anymore than anyone connected with cable operations would deny that submarine disturbances, earthquakes and even the old radio grief-maker, atmospherics, have ceased entirely to trouble the cables.

The point is that radio engineers have made such progress with the art that with the latest equipment atmospheric hindrances to efficient operation have dwindled to the point where the research and development engineers are devoting a far greater proportion of their time to increasing speed, developing fac-simile and photoradio processes, and other finer requirements now being demanded of the electromagnetic wave.

### Secrecy

The item of secrecy is one with which some of the competitors of radio have been wont to play even in some cases with disastrous results to themselves. It is hardly necessary to reiterate that radio services have never laid claim to absolute secrecy. Can the cables or landline telegraphs make such a claim? Let us be honest with ourselves and recall that "wire-tapping" (the stealing of telegraph messages by contacting a wire telegraph circuit) was a criminal offence nearly thirty years before radio came into useful existence. While those connected with radio seem never to have deemed it the proper thing to do, no doubt their engineering forces could easily demonstrate that with the proper equipment it would be a not over-difficult task to "tap" a cable. The Germans have boasted that they did it without being detected, during the war.

After all secrecy is a relative matter. When one has to consider seerecy of paramount value, one also has to assume the intentional dishonesty of the party to whom the information contained in messages might become available. The party who would steal and make use of messages sent, either by radio or cable, is an avowed crook and we must assume that he is clever enough to think of more than one way of getting hold of the messages and of what is equal in importance, to take the least complicated and least expensive method. From the public's, or sender's, viewpoint it is a case of the crook having some knowledge of the sender's line of business, —perhaps a dishonest competitor—desiring to obtain information which would help him to gain the business for himself. To be concrete in our effort, to make this matter of "secrecy" clear let us come right down to the present. We will assume that the honest customer of the radio or cable services is located in Shanghai, but such messages as he may send or receive would be valuable to an unscrupulous competitor. Discreet inquiries on the part of the "crook" might possibly enable him to ascertain the wave-lengths of the several channels through space that the radio service out of Shanghai now uses. No one could give him accurate information beyond that for the different channels are used at various and varying times throughout the twenty-four hours of each day and the channels

used vary with the seasons and with the particular conditions of the moment. He would have no very definite idea of when the customers messages might come along, nor on what channel they might be sent. To "man" even three channels, and there are more than three even in Shanghai's present stage of development, would mean three radio receiving equipments capable of high speed reception, costing more than $10,000 (gold) apiece, three or more first class operators during all hours of the day, (perhaps nine men in all) each drawing a good salary, efficient engineers to adjust and keep the equipment going properly and numerous other costs besides. How much more simple to bribe a messenger boy, a chit-coolie or a lowly paid clerk? Fifty or a hundred or even five-hundred dollars as against many thousands with a certainty that the cheaper way would be the far more effective way.

It would be quite expensive to tap the cable also, we believe, for it would require some quite delicate terminal apparatus and expert cable men to handle the equipment. Of course both are obtainable if one is willing to pay the price. But is it worth it?

While the writer can only speak definitely for the San Francisco office of the Radio Corporation of America, where he has for a number of years acted as Traffic Superintendent and handled the public correspondence in connection with that corporation's international telegraph business, and for the Chinese Government Radio Service where he has acted as Adviser, it is a fact that the only case of "radio-tapping" to come to his knowledge was when the Western Union Telegraph Co., several years ago, set up a receiving office and copied some messages (whatever came along) and had their outside representatives show copies to the addressees. This was done, according to this esteemed competitor, to prove the non-secrecy of messages. When this action came to light through the kindness of one of radio's good customers informing us that he had thrown the W. U. representative out of his office for such tactics, it was decided to try out our theory that to all practical purposes radio was not handicapped by the possibility of "radio-tapping." Our good customer was asked to send three messages on a certain day and to inform the Western Union of the date but not the exact time they were to be filed and to ask that company to demonstrate their point by producing copies. With their knowledge of the radio system and practical experience with international traffic they were not able to produce a single one of the three messeges.

One wonders how radio could continue to handle from sixty-five to seventy-five percent of the telegraph traffic between America and Japan and a good share of traffic to all other places where it has entered its service, if there were any serious non-secrecy cases.

Radio does not claim absolute secrecy yet, but for all practical purposes it is equally as secret as the cables or land-lines and it is equally as costly to "tap."

**Reliability**

While it is probable that most people have gotten over the idea that radio is uncertain and unsafe we still find the occasional question "How do you know it gets there?" meaning that they are doubtful or skeptical that their messages are going to be received at the other end of the radio circuit. One might just as sensibly ask the same question of the wire and cable circuits and I suppose until radio came into the field the wire and cable people were bothered with this question often enough.

Just the same as the medium which carries the electro-magnetic wave energy from the transmitting station to the receiving station, in radio working, may at times become faulty, so may the adjustment of wire and cable circuits be thrown out of order for not a few reasons, which makes it necessary for a system which goes much farther than the proposition "that any message duly sent must just naturally be received at the distant terminal". In most all the telegraph offices of the world, whether radio wire cable or other system, each message, as it is accepted and made ready for transmission, is given a serial number to the next connecting telegraph station to which it is to be sent. At the receiving office a sheet is kept on which a record of each message and its time received is kept in the serial number order. The clerk in charge of this work can post instantly a missing message and has it repeated, certainly within a half hour unless the service should be totally interrupted. But there is no chance of losing a message for a long time unless the staff is utterly negligent.

Occasionally new radio circuits, the same as new wire or cable circuits, require a little time to adjust themselves to a high level of efficiency, but one should not accuse the medium of transmission for the necessity for such adjustments but rather the inexperience of the new staff with the particular job.

The radio circuits established throughout the world have with few exceptions shown a steadily increasing volume of traffic handled. It is no exception to find examples where radio is handling half or more of the total traffic between two countries.

Could this be accomplished without reliability?

**Economic Effect**

The economic effect of radio competition, especially in the international services, has been far-reaching. So far as the writer can learn, there is not a single case where radio has entered the field, and radio is now quite world-wide in its scope, that the telegraph rates have not been considerably lowered.

Radio competition has brought a saving to the merchant and banker, the importer and exporter, the traveller and in fact the entire public of very large sums in telegraph tolls.

Those in China who know were quite amused in the implication contained in another part of the above mentioned editorial which would credit the cable companies with reducing the rate from China to Europe in 1929 to Gold Francs 3.45. As a matter of actual record this rate was in existence over the Moukden Radio Circuit for some months prior to the cable reduction.

One of radios first steps when it entered the field of international communications in China on a commercial scale was to establish a reduction in the Trans-pacific rate. Without meaning to be too serious we think that editors should take a little more pains to get all the facts and not just snatches—somewhat inaccurate snatches at that.

Was there ever a thought of an international night letter service from China until the advent of the radio service?

It is not for the writer to say whether the cables will be abandoned for radio service in China's international communications, but one feels that much in regard to this question depends upon the attitude of those in charge of the cable company's present and future policy.

Shanghai, Jan. 14, 1930.

## U. S. Judge Orders Destruction of Torture Machine

A dispatch from Helena, Arkansas, appearing recently in one of the New York newspapers, told of the action of a judge in ordering the destruction of a kind of electric chair which had been used in the sheriff's office for the purpose of getting confessions from prisoners. The chair apparently had been in use for a considerable period and had been rebuilt three times, but the judge only learned of it through the statement of a Negro prisoner in court who stated the machine had been used to extort from him a false confession that he had killed his step-son. When the pain became unbearable, the Negro said he had told the officers in charge that he would sign a confession if they would turn off the current.

The *Nation* for December 11, in commenting on the foregoing incident, stated that the city of Seattle, Washington, had used a somewhat similar machine, not exactly an instrument of torture, but a so-called "lie-detector," or electrical device which was supposed to register the prisoner's emotions during police examination. It was stated that while the machine did not produce physical torture, that it did produce mental torture, hence was illegal. In a general reference to American police methods the *Nation* declared, "Our entire criminal procedure is antiquated, cruel,and unjust, but perhaps its worst aspect is the way in which persons not yet convicted of any wrong-doing are tortured by what are held to be lawful means in the effort to wring confessions, true or otherwise, from them."

## Japanese Workers Ask Support of American Workers

The strike of the employees of the Japan General Motors Company, which has been in progress since the end of last year, has been going from bad to worse and just now there is no prospect of early settlement.

In the meanwhile, the latest interesting development in connection with the strike was that the organizers of the employees of the General Motors Company now on strike had telegraphed to the headquarters of the I. W. W. in Chicago, the Labor Federation of New York, the Automobile Workers' Union in Detroit and other labor organizations in America to enlist the support of the American labor world in the present strike.

# Relief Work of the American and Russian Organisations in Harbin

BY I. A. COOKLIN

The first groups of refugees from the places on the western section of the C. E. R., beginning from the station of Tsagan and eastward, came to Harbin on October 21. Henceforth they continued to arrive every day up to December 20, and some of them after 25 days' travel on foot over the Hingan Mountains. The groups of the days immediately following October 21 arrived in the passenger trains paying the usual fare, but the refugees of the later period came by special refugee trains, which were run by the Railway Administration as soon as it became known that a great number of refugees, coming from the districts adjacent to the railway, gathered nearly at each station on the western line of the C. E. R, and that those having carts and horses were proceeding on eastward along the railway line by common country road.

During the first several days of the refugees' staying in the town the Russian residents of Harbin did not seem to have been very much interested in the fate of their distressed compatriots, but as the time went on and the number of refugees in the town increased and kept increasing until it became perfectly perceptible—there was a big crowd of refugees at the railway station, filling the third-class waiting room, penniless and not knowing what to do or where to go, having no friends and relatives in Harbin—all the circles of the Russian community have displayed great sensibility towards the refugees and responded to the call of the Russian clergy headed by the Metropolitan Methodius, and the call of the charitable organisations in Harbin. Generous donations began to pour in. Money, clothing, dishes and kitchen utensils, were brought to the Russian Refugee Relief Committee, to the Bishopric Council of Harbin, and to the Initiative Refugee Relief Group. The Municipal Administration and the Chinese authorities of the town supplied the quarters for the refugees. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at the initiative of its president, Chang Fing-go, and the Russian Exchange Committee with Mr. Kabalkin at its head organized a special Committee for rendering relief to refugees, which opened an asylum at which 500 refugees have been accommodated.

### Relief Organizations Care for 2,630 Refugees

According to rough estimations there arrived about *4500* Russian refugees in Harbin during the early stages of the trouble, but several thousand more, including Chinese, arrived later. Of this number 1200 are accommodated at the asylums of the Harbin Russian Refugee Committee, 850 at the asylums of the Harbin Bishopric Refugee Relief Committee, 80 at the asylum of the Russian Students Association. The total number of the refugees, who are fed, clothed, and sheltered by the above organizations amounts to *2630* people. The balance i. e. 1970 people are supposed to have means sufficient to hire rooms or flats and for the time being are able to make shift, living from hand to mouth and looking for a job. Besides these there are 3000 refugees at different places along the railway line betwen Harbin and the Anta station, who are given shelter and full subsistence at the asylums opened there by the Initiative Refugee Relief Group headed by Bishop Nestor.

The Association of the Russian Physicains in Harbin has organized the medical treatment facilities for the refugees, numerous drug-stores of Harbin supplying medicaments gratis.

The aggregate daily expense made by all the Organizations for the support of the refugees amounts to $900, in local currency, everything, food stuffs, etc, being supplied from funds donated and subscribed to by the residents and commercial enterprises of Harbin. It is a joy to report that the Russian communities of Tientsin and Shanghai have taken part in rendering relief to their distressed compatriots; they sent up quite a sum of money to the Relief Organizations here, and it is earnestly hoped here that they will not discontinue to send in their donations.

All the above enumerated relief organizations are directed in their work by the joint Russo-American Refugee Relief Commission presided over by Mr. Corcaran, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Harbin, each of the organizations having two delegates in this Joint Commission.

### "Hunger Day"

10,000 local dollars were obtained through collecting donations, organized under the auspices of the Metropolitan Methodius and the Joint-Russo-American Committee by the clergy of each parish in Harbin on Nov. 8, which day was marked as "Hunger Day," the population of Harbin being called upon to abstain from dinner on that day and donate the cost of it in behalf of the refugees. This sum of money was delivered by the clergy to the Joint Commission which has distributed the money among the relief organizations in proportion to the necessity. And the organizations are accountable before the Joint Commission for the money to be expended by them. The funds thus obtained are sufficient only for immediate use, and the question where the necessary means are to be got is now under discussion. They plan to arrange for street collecting on a day during Christmas Holidays.

The representatives of the American Establishments here—T. L. Lilliestrom, Vice-consul of the U. S. A. to Harbin, Mr. Corcaran, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Harbin, and Rev. Charles A. Leonard, American Missionary to Chinese Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention—have rendered much help and relief to the Russian people in Manchuria by their effective work for the good of the distressed Russian refugees.

These American gentlemen acting in close contact with the representative of the local Russian clergy, the archpriest Rev. M. Philologoph, obtained from the Chinese Authorities permission to make street collection of donations. The town being under martial law, it was not an easy thing to get the permission, and only the authority and privileges of the Americans and their being on terms of close friendship with the Chinese made the getting of such permit possible.

### Peasants Not to be Taxed

While at Hailar the midst of November last, Mr. Lilliestrom interceded in behalf of the Russian population of the Three River District; in the interview with the Taoyin of Hailar, concurrently the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hailar, Mr. Lilliestrom asked him not to impose taxes on the peasants of the district for this year, as they suffered great losses owing to the incursion of the Soviet troops, with which request the Taoyin complied. Mr. Lilliestrom contributed very much to making arrangements with the Chinese Police Authorities here for getting for the refugees passports free of charge.

Rev. Charles A. Leonard made two relief trips along the railway line West of Harbin reaching as far as Bukatu. Having cars with flour, and other articles of food, medicaments, wound dressing materials, a doctor and some men to assist him he rendered much help to those suffering from hunger, cold, wounds and illness. There were many people wounded by airplane bombs at Bukatu and other places, who had remained without any medical treatement before Rev. Leonard's arrival.

These representatives of the American People here by their good work and charitable deeds have fully fulfilled and confirmed President Hoover's words of his acceptance speech:—"Nor have our people been selfish. They met with a full hand the most sacred obligation of man—charity. The gifts of America to churches, to hospitals, and institutions for the care of the afflicted, and to relief from great disasters, have surpassed by hundreds of millions any totals for any similar period in all human record."

In spite of the striving of the Russian residents of Harbin for rendering the best possible relief to their countrymen they cannot do very much; for they themselves are suffering loss and living through hard times owing to the conflict which impaired all the sides of economic life of the population of Harbin. And the need continues to be dire.

It is, therefore, earnestly believed here that the American Red Cross will extend its strong and generous hand of relief and give substantial help to the people who are in an unusual distress resulting from the scourge of man—war.

Harbin, Dec. 26, 1929.

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## Dr. E. W. Kemmerer Appointed Adviser to Philippines

Dr. E W. Kemmerer, who served during 1929 as financial adviser to the Chinese National Government, has been appointed consulting financial expert and adviser to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. The announcement was made by Governer General Davis at a conference with newspapermen in Manila on Jan. *3*, who stated that Dr. Kemmerer's services would be used in connection with a program to extend financial assistance to small farmers in the Philippine Islands, these farmers in the past having been the victims of money lenders. It was stated that Dr. Kemmerer would probably spend most of his time in traveling in the Far East making investigations and that most of his advisory work probably would be by correspondence with the Governor-General of the Philippines.

# Japanese Criticism of Kuomintang Labor Policy

BY S. TATSUICHIRO FUNATSU

*(Mr. Funatsu, the writer of this article, which appeared in the Japan Times of Tokyo, was formerly Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai. He is now general manager of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, an organisation which includes all of the Japanese-owned cotton mills in China).*

The fear that the foreign enterprises in China would be greatly affected by the execution of the policy of the Nationalist Party has been substantiated by the recent experience of the Japanese spinning factories at Tsingtao. The following account will show why the Japanese factories had to be closed down.

Whenever the Nationalist Army has invaded a fresh territory, a propaganda squad is sent there to carry on its work among the inhabitants of the territory, When urban districts fall into the hands of the Nationalist Government, industrial unions are established there for the purpose of making various demands to the employers of the districts, without paying any attention to the peculiarities of the circumstances confronting the employers. Their demands include the following: the recognition of the unions and the right of collective bargaining, an eight-hour day, etc.

After the administration of Tsingtao passed completely into the hands of the officials of the Nationalist Government in May, this year, the industrial world there has come to be confronted by a severe unrest. The situation gradually became worse in the following months culminating in the closing down of the Japanese factories on July 21.

### Chinese Hands

The total number of the Chinese hands employed in the Japanese cotton spinning factories in Tsingtao is about 13,500 and if their families are added, the number will probably reach 40,000 or 50,000. Before industrial unions were established the workers were obedient, industrious and gentle. But after that, they gradually became unruly, unpunctual in coming to the factories and lazy. Moreover, they would not obey the orders of the officials of the factories, the result being the lowering of industrial efficiency and the deterioration of the qualities of the products. Those who are good workers have been placed under a severe persecution by the radical laborers, so that they have been compelled to seek shelter elsewhere, thereby making the operation of the factories impossible. This is why the factories were closed down in July. The factories were reopened on 24th, upon the earnest, requests of the Chinese authorities, and the Kuomintang officials; but when no improvement in the attitude of the employees could be detected, the factories were again closed on August 4 and have been kept closed until this day.

The average wage of textile workers employed by the Japanese factories in Tsingtao is 60 sen per day—the rate which is much better than the prevailing one in China. It is better, for instance, than the rate paid in Shanghai factories. Moreover, the factories in Tsingtao have complete equipment for the comfortable living of the employees, so that they have no reason to complain about their working conditions. It was natural then that while the recent go-slow strike was going on the workers could not reply why they refused to work heartily further than that they must obey the orders of the union. It has been later learned that the go-slow strike at Tsingtao was directly traceable to the avowed policy of the Kuomintang. Thus, it is a political issue rather than an industrial dispute.

### Secretly Distributed

A perusal of the pamphlet secretly distributed among the members of the Kuomintang and of the industrial union indicates that if the policy of the party is to be carried out, it would be impossible for the continuation of the foreign enterprises in China. The pamphlet in question contains a provision regarding Imperialism and the means to combat it. Imperialism is defined as political, economic and cultural invasion of one nation against another by making use of the former's superior political, military and economic powers. Going in details of the definition, the pamphlet says:

What is political invasions? Our nation has been placed under the banful influence of this form of invasion during the past one century. There are two objects for this invasion: to divide the territories of China and place them under the foreign yoke, and to destroy the nation's revolutionary work and the work of national unification from their very foundations and to help the military groups within the country.

"Economic invasion is worse than political invasion, as its effects upon the lives of the inhabitants are vastly more disastrous. The objects of economic invasion are three-fold: first, to exact indemnities and extend forced loans, secondly, to snatch away the rights of communications, customs tariff, and thirdly industrial management.

"Cultural invasion undermines our racial conceptions and is no less disastrous in its consequences. This invasion takes place through the media of church, schools, hospitals, charity organizations, newspaper and news agencies."

### Extracts Given

The following extracts are taken from the *"Bule Light"* published by the laborers' union in Tsingtao:,

1. Foreigners violate our national integrity by establishing factories in our land.

2. Foreigners having factories in China not only take money out of the country but impoverish our country, as their management does not take the welfare of our people into consideration in the least.

3. Japan establishes factories in China in order to acquire Chinese territory in the end.

4. Now why does Japan wish to establish factories here instead of her own land? It is because her increasing population makes it impossible to feed all of her inhabitants there. She wants to take China for her increasing population.

5. When Japanese wish to establish a factory here, they first issue paper money with which they buy a factory here. Then they hire cheap Chinese labor and sell the products to the Chinese people and the proceeds are taken back to their home country.

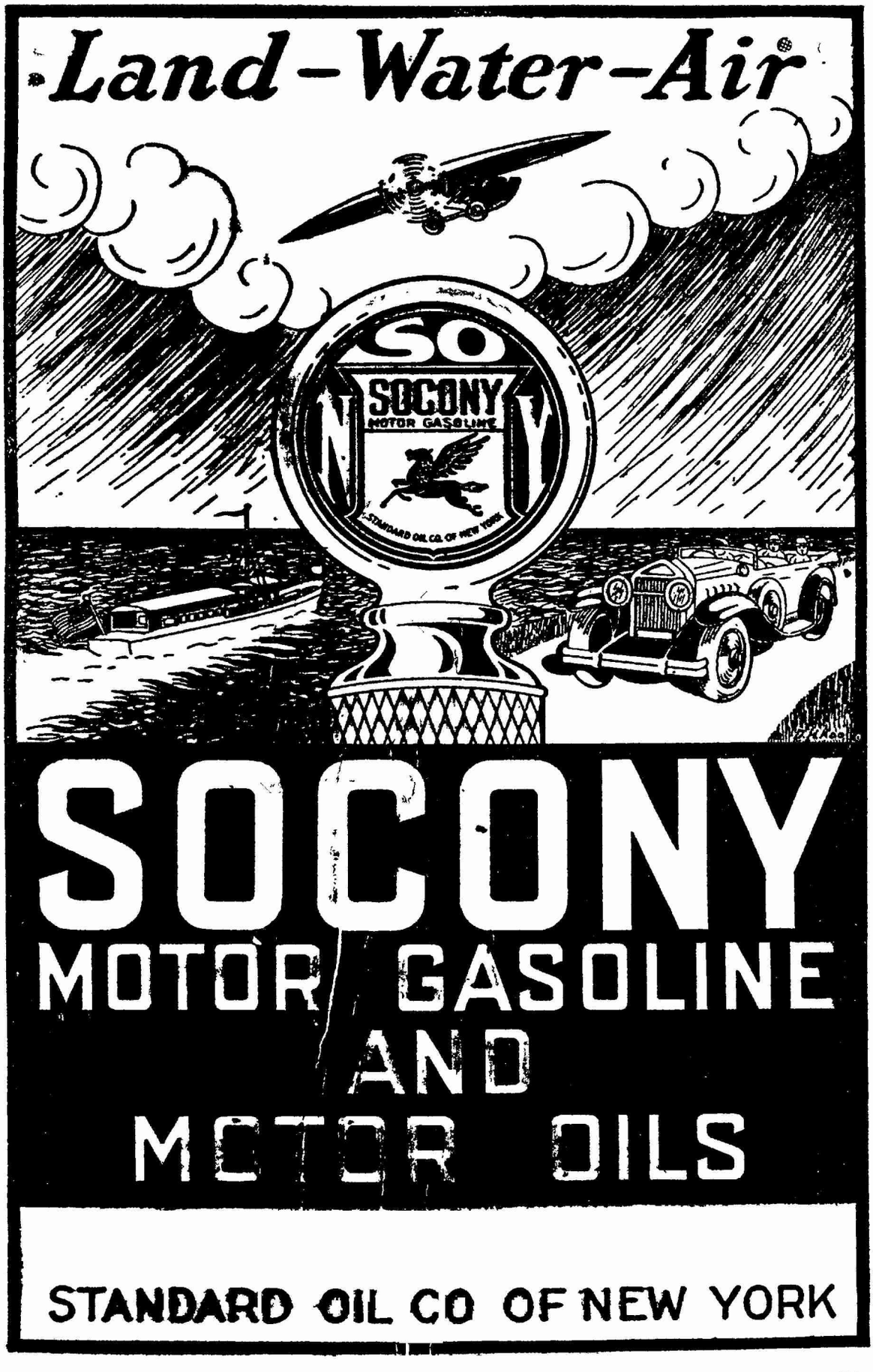
China's industry is still in a period of infancy. There are some 3,500,000 spindles in entire China of which 1,300,000 belong to the Japanese factories and 200,000 to British factories. There is much room for the future development of the textile industry in order to clothe the 400 million inhabitants of that country. Nor can the Chinese enterprises do this unaided. It is for their own interests to welcome foreign capital as well as foreign technicians.

But as has been already pointed out, the policy of the Kuomintang is prejudicial towards the foreign enterprisers. Such a policy may not prove fatal to foreign factories in such a city as Shanghai where the factories are under the protection of foreign police forces, but it proves a source of endless irritation and detriment in a city like Tsingtao which is completely under the Chinese police and administrative jurisdiction. This is why the Japanese textile, match, and thread manufacturing factories in that city have not been able to reopen during the past three months. A change in the policy of the Kuomintang would be absolutely necessary for the improvement of the labor situation in China, so far as the foreign enterprises are concerned.

While I was in Tsingtao an American friend told me of the following experience of an American factory owner in Tientsin. The factory owner was engaged in the manufacturing of carpet. After the entry of the Kuomintang army into that city, the workers of his factory commenced a go-slow strike. Not only that but they also started a sabotage by using black threads where white ones should be used and vice versa. The factory owner then accepted all the demands made by the workers but finding no change in the attitude of the Chinese workers closed the factory for a period of six months. This caused the workers to repent for what they had done and make a petition to reopen the factory on the condition that they would behave better. After the reopening of the factory, the workers' conduct was good for the first one or two months but gradually they went back to the former status of laxity and disorderly conduct. Upon examination, it was disclosed that the change was due to the secret activities of the officials of the union. As the factory is situated outside of the foreign settlement, no effective control could be exercised over the illegal activites of union leaders by the police. The American factory owner is now searching for a suitable site within the foreign settlement, for the purpose of removing his factory from its present location.

## T. F. Millard Returning To Shanghai Shortly

T. F. Millard, adviser to the Chinese Government, who has been in Washington for several months, has written friends in Shanghai stating that he expects to return the last of January or first of February. Mr. Millard, formerly was correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune* in Shanghai, and was appointed adviser to the National Government about a year ago. Mr. Millard is returning on the same boat with Nelson T. Johnson, recently appointed American Minister to China.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# "Mosquito Papers" and Public Opinion in Shanghai

BY FANG FU-AN

"SO people of Shanghai are expressing themselves despite the strict cencorship of press", I remarked to my friend, Mr. Hsu, who had showed me a bundle of newspapers, which he had collected. These newspapers are not the ordinary type. They are published more or less regularly some once in three days, some once a week—on one sheet of paper, four pages only. You will not find the regular run of daily news in them but certain news which the editors want you to read; of which some are love stories of the generals of the Nanking Government, reports of the fighting in the country, explanation and criticism of Dr. Sun's principle of livelihood, inner stories of current events and politics, social customs and traditions, sing song girls and prostitutes, advertisements galore, and what not. Mr. Hsu told me that he collected copies of no less than forty such different "small papers" during a period of a little over one year. Of these some have only a very short existence, having been suppressed by the Government for editorials of an insulting nature or reports which prove unfavorable to Nanking. "However, it is important to note," added my friend, "That these suppressed papers revive in a day or two with another name and another address." So it goes! These papers do not by any means depend on monthly subscriptions. However, they have a great circulation, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000. People passing by the newstands hand to the newsboy two or three coppers for one paper or some of them as my friend does, buy a bundle costing not more than a double-dime. A close examination of the papers will tell you that the editorial offices are mostly somewhere in a small room of a hotel, and the real names of the editors are not made known.

Generally speaking, these papers are published by five different kinds of people: the Communists, who by this way spread the news of the activities of the party and point out the corruption of the Nanking Government; the Left Kuomintang members, who thus spread their influence; the slanderers, who attack some one all the time; the joke-makers and the supporters of dancing queens and moving stars, who through these papers become famous and popular. Another group of people who publishes a paper for a single motive. The last kind is best illustrated by the recent kind of "small paper" published in the name of "Chu Woo Won Te," which means "Housing problem". In view of the rapid increase of land value in Shanghai, especially that of the Settlement, the landlords under the protection of foreign imperialism often compel tenants to move so that they may rebuild the buildings and consequently make more profit. This is somehow a natural outcome under the present system of social construction, but the unreasonable demands of the landlords to compel the tenants to move in a limited time causes considerable unrest among the general public. This paper, "Chu Woo Won Te" is published to attack the landlords. The above can be said to cover the five different kinds of "principles" which each of these groups of papers hold. As the names of the editors are unknown, no loss will occur in case of suppression. So these papers succeed in carrying on for a long time. Since they are small, and the contents are usually such that really hurt those whom the editors intended to attack, the name "mosquito papers" is awarded to them. Vividly and interestingly, my friend narrated the above. "Then", I remarked, "this is how the people of Shanghai express themselves despite the strict censorship of the press!"

### Outcome of Press Censorship

Fifteen years ago, in my school days, there was no school magazine of any sort. Students found it inconvenient not to have any means of expressing themselves. Consequently one found short accounts of news, opinions, jokes, etc. written on some corner of the walls in the school. Though he tried, the school master could not stop such action. It was only when a school magazine was started that the school master succeeded in keeping the walls clean and white. The same idea applies to the "Mosquito Papers". These papers are only a natural outcome of the strict suppression of the press. In the last month, as reported by Shanghai newspapers, four newspapers were suppressed in Peiping, two of which are Kuominchun (Feng Yu-hsiang) papers and two Shansi (Yen Hsi-shan) papers. According to another report of October 23, "sixty-four publications of different kinds had been banned from circulation by authority of the Kuomintang in the North" up to that date. Among the Peiping and Tientsin papers affected are the *Tientsin Labor Weekly*, the *Ching Pao*, and the *Chin Tien Hsien Pao*, papers of high standing in the eyes of the local public. "Counter-revolution" was the charge against them. In another instance, on October 29, two men stationed themselves outside of the building housing the *Kiangnan Evening News* in Shanghai and bought the entire supply of the latest edition of the paper from the newsboys. The newspaper men were startled and notified the police. The two men were taken to the Hongkew station of the International Settlement of Shanghai and questioned. They replied that they were detectives from the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner stating that they had given money and were instructed to purchase all possible copies of the paper on that date. The *Kiangnan Evening News* is said to be in ill-favor with the Kuomintang because of statements unfavorable to the Nanking Government. The said paper is published in the Chinese language, but is owned by a Japanese, named J. Yanada and published in the Settlement, a place of abnormal arrangement of sovereignty. Anyhow it proves the thing that strict censorship is enforced over the country. Had the *Kiangnan Evening News* been published in the vicinity of Chinese territory and owned by a Chinese it must have been suppressed long ago and the editor executed.

In order to give to the readers a clear idea of the "mosquito papers", the following accounts of the contents from some of the papers are translated:

### Two Striking Figures

"In a recent statistical report, I noticed two striking figures, which may be regarded as the best means to reveal the present condition of China. One of the figures is the military expenses of China, which is 87% of the whole expenditure of the Government—being the highest of all countries. The second figure is the educational expenditure in China, which amounts to 17% of the whole government expenses, being the last on the list to compare with other countries. What do you expect under such a condition? This may be said as the wonderful achievement of Nanking."—*The Holmes*, Nov. 5, 1929.

### Arrested as a Communist!

"A student was arrested on his way to Nanking on the railway station near Tsinan. Knowing nothing about the arrest, the student asked the Commander-General, who ordered it the reason for such an action. The Commander shouted, "In your trunk, a book written by Y. C. Ma was found. Y. C. Ma is the brother of Karl Marx. He wrote this for communistic propaganda and you possess such dangerous literature. You must be a Communist." A little explanation may be needed to make this joke understood by the foreign readers. In Chinese Marx is translated as Ma Ka Tse. The Chinese Commander supposed that Y. C. Ma is the brother of Marx because of the same surname (sounds the same). Y. C. Ma is a conservative economist in China at present time who wrote a number of books on economics. This Commander can not read nor write and consequently made such a joke?

### Yen and Chiang Hand in Hand?

"It is reported that General Yen Hsi-shan has arrested Feng Yu-hsiang. If this is true we suggest that General Yen send Feng to Nanking for trial in order to show that he is really loyal to the Nanking Government. I am afraid when Yen reads this suggestion he will talk to Feng saying that "Li Chi Shen is too lonely in Nanking and Chiang hopes that we will go to accompany him." This account needs a long explanation to make it understood by people who are not familiar with Chinese current events. Yen and Feng are good friends. Since Chiang wanted to arrest Feng, Feng was the guest of Yen in Yen's native town. After the rebellion of Feng's generals Chiang tried very hard to have Yen on his side and finally succeeded. Newspapers in Shanghai, especially the *Kuo Min News* agency, reported that Feng was arrested by Yen. It is practically impossible to believe this because Yen and Feng are friends and they planned to go abroad together. One of the newspapers carried the above quoted lines asking Yen to send Feng to Nanking. This, Yen could not do because Feng was not arrested by Yen. As to Li Chi-shen, there is another story. In the Third National Kuomintang Congress, Li Chi Shen as a delegate went to Nanking. Li is connected with the Kwangsi clique which revolted during the time of the Congress. Chiang immediately arrested Li and Li is not yet released. It is known to all that Chiang may repeat the "High-Handed" action again towards Feng.

### "Mosquito" Press Two Years Old

It was two years ago that the "mosquito papers" made their first appearance. Lately, the National Government took close watch of them and issued orders to have them registered in the Bureau of Public Safety of Shanghai so that they can

*(Continued on page 256)*

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# The Legal Status of the International Settlement in Shanghai

BY R. T. HUANG (黃宗勳)

IN Professor W. W. Willoughby's celebrated treatise, "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," there is a chapter, entitled "Concessions and Settlements" in which he made the following remark, "The 'International' (and French) settlements at Shanghai are in a class by themselves. They include areas set apart for foreign residence and trade by the Chinese Government *but not leased* to the foreign powers concerned" (Willoughby, "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," Johns Hopkins Press, 1920, p.218). A British Envoy in an official communique in 1862 also said "The English 'Concession' at Shanghai was neither a transfer nor a lease of the land in question to the British Crown" (Mr. Bruce to Mr. Medhurst 1862).

In view of the confusion in the minds of many as to the legal status of the present International Settlement, these statements are significant.

Prior to the Treaty of Nanking, 1842, the British subjects in Shanghai had no treaty or legal status; they lived there at the suffrance of the Chinese Government. They lived among the Chinese; and so long as they were suffered to remain there, they were governed under the Chinese law and jurisdiction. Their persons and property were subject to the operation of the Chinese law and jurisdiction. No part of Shanghai was set aside specially for their residence or trade. The Treaty of Nanking marked a new epoch of their status: it says that "they (the British subjects) with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint."

In pursuance of this clause, Shanghai among other ports was immediately (Nov. 14, 1843) opened to foreign trade, Captain Balfour, the British Consul, and the Chinese local taotai agreed for the purpose of residence and trade upon an area of land abutting the Whangpoo River on the east, Yangkingpang on the south, and what is now Peking Road on the north, leaving the western boundary undefined. Within this area, the British subjects were permitted to reside and trade. It was, however, agreed that the land within this area would not be purchased but merely leased in perpetuity by the British subjects.

Meanwhile the American missionaries established themselves north of the Soochow Creek in that part of Shanghai usually called the Hongkew area. This was popularly regarded as the American Settlement; but when the Americans joined the British and the French in the Municipal Council of 1854, this area merged into the International Settlement. The French established themselves south of Yangkingpang and north of the Chinese city, this area being delimited by agreement between the Chinese taotai and the French Consul in 1849. In 1854, the French, too, joined the Municipal Council with the Americans and the British, which administered the affairs of the British, American and French Settlements. In 1862, however, the French finally withdrew from the tripartite arrangement and established their own "Conseil Municipale Francaise," which administers the French Settlement today.

It must be remembered that mere permission to reside or trade in areas set aside between the Chinese taotai and these foreign consuls concerned did not in any way, confer upon them any jurisdiction over persons or things within these areas of land. Nor did it deprive China of the general jurisdiction over persons or things therein. Something more has to be shown than this mere permission to reside or trade.

### Extraterritoriality and Its Effect

The Treaty of Nanking also provides for extraterritoriality, although it has to be explicitly stated by the General Regulations, incorporated by reference in the Treaty of Bogue (1843). Article XIII of the General Regulations reads as follows:

"Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain the end, the Consul will be empowered to put them in force" (Art XIII, General Regulations, July 22, 1843).

This article, however, refers only to right of jurisdiction in personam in criminal cases only. It does not deny China's right of jurisdiction over persons or things in civil cases. In 1844, the Sino-American Treaty was signed at Wanghia. More explicit than the Sino-British Treaties of 1842 and 1843, it provides: that "Citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China, shall be subjects to be tried and punished only by the Consul or any other public functionary of the United States." (Article XXI. Sino-American Treaty, 1844). It further provides, that "All questions in regard to *rights whether of property or person* arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government." (Article XXI, Treaty of Nanking, 1844).

The effect of these two clauses in the American Treaty exempts the Americans from the general jurisdiction of the Chinese Government and the operation of Chinese laws. In other words the Americans in China are now governed by their own government representatives instead of the Chinese authorities.

By reason of the most favored nation clause, these same rights and privileges are enjoyed by nationals of other powers having unequal treaties with China.

The analysis of the legal status of the International Settlement up to this point shows that the Chinese Government, neither sold nor leased these "Settlements" to the foreign powers, It was merely by granting the privileges of "residence and trade" coupled with that of extrality, that the general jurisdiction of China over these foreigners and their property was replaced by that of their own governments or their authorised representatives. An important point must be borne in mind that Chinese living in these areas remain under the general jurisdiction of the Chinese Government; because extrality only exempts foreigners from Chinese jurisdiction.

### First Land Regulations, 1845

For the purpose of administering the affairs of residence of the British subjects in the "English Settlement," the British Consul, Captain Balfour drafted the first Land Regulations which was signed by him and the Chinese taotai jointly. In these regulations, the British Consul took the attitude that the area set aside for residence and trade was exclusively reserved for the British Consul before renting grounds or building houses within the English Settlement. Furthermore, the Land Regulations of 1845 provided that in all cases of the breach of the new regulations, the British Consul, "must in every case examine in what way it is a breach of the regulations and whether it requires punishment or not; and he will adjudicate and punish the same in one and the same way as for a breach of the treaty and regulations."

This attitude of the British Consul was clearly erroneous, because nothing in the treaties could be construed to mean to grant any exclusive concession to Great Britain for the purpose of residence and trade of its subjects. The spirit of most-favored nation clauses contained in treaties with other foreign powers forbids China to show any special favor to any particular power. In the face of protests, the British Government repudiated the action of its Consul at Shanghai, and abandoned the claim for exclusive concession. It was also erroneous for the British Consul to assume control over nationals of other powers and the Chinese living in this area, because it clearly contradicted the provisions of extraterritoriality in the Sino-British Treaties, which confer upon the British Government jurisdiction over its own subjects only, and not nationals of China or other powers. The British Government also repudiated this claim inserted in the Land Regulations by the British Consul. (See MacNair: "China's International Regulations," Commercial Press, 1926, p.123) Another provision in the regulations of 1845, which was unwarranted was that which excluded the Chinese from the Settlement. As explained above, the right of the British Government under the treaties is more right of residence and trade for its subjects coupled with the right of extraterritoriality. Land within the "Settlement" unoccupied by the British subjects remains within the jurisdiction of China. To exclude the Chinese from such area finds no support under the treaties. This provision in the Land Regulations of 1845 being repugnant to the treaties was omitted from subsequent Land Regulations of 1854.

No provision was made in these first land regulations for municipal self-government in the real sense of the word; but for the administration of the affairs of the "Settlement" there was provided for a committee of land-renters. Residents were also required to pay contributions toward maintenance of wharves and roads.

### Land Regulations, 1854

In 1854, with the increase in number of foreigners in Shanghai and the lack of a centralised authority due to the extrality system, the British, American and French came together, drafted a new code of land regulations, proposed it to the meeting of land-renters, which accepted it on July 11th, 1854. Under these provisions, extension of the settlement boundaries which was accomplished in 1848, is reaffirmed; sovereignty of China in the settlement is expressly recognised by admission of obligation on the part of foreign land-renters to pay an annual tax to the Chinese Government at the rate of 1500 cash per mow.

Sun-Maid
Raisins

Nature's
Sweetment

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The administration of the Settlement, the enforcement of the regulations and the division of powers between the Chinese and the various consular authorities are provided in Article 10, which reads as follows:

"Roads and Jetties, Assessment on Land and Wharfage. It being expedient and necessary that some provision should be made for the making of roads, building public jetties and bridges and keeping them in repair, cleansing, lighting, and draining the Settlement generally, and establishing a watch or *police force*, the foreign consuls aforesaid shall at the beginning of each year convene a meeting of the renters of land within the said limits to devise means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said renters to declare an assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said land or buildings, in the form of wharfare dues on all goods landed at any place within the said limits, and appoint a committee of three or more persons to levy the said rates and dues and apply the funds so realised to the purposes aforesaid, or in such a manner as may be agreed and determined upon at the said meeting; and to that end the said committee *shall be empowered to use all defaulters in the consular courts under whose jurisdiction these may be; and* in case any one or more of the said defaulters have no consular representative at Shanghai, then the intendent of circuit shall, upon application of the road committee transmitted through the foreign consuls, recover from such defaulters the amount due from them of land assessment or wharfage dues, and pay the same to the said committee; moreover, at such yearly meeting the accounts of the committee for the past year shall be laid before the assembled renters for their approval and sanction. It shall also be competent for the foreign consuls, collectively or singly, when it may appear to them needful, or at the requisition of the renters of land, to call a public meeting at any time, giving ten days' notice of the same setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the land; provided always such requisition shall be signed by not less than five of the said renters and that it set forth satisfactory grounds for such request. The resolution passed by a majority at such public meetings on all matters aforesaid shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the renters of land within the said limits if not less than one third of them are present. The Senior Consul present at the meeting shall take the chair, and in the absence of a consul then such renter as the majority of voters present may nominate. If renters of land, in public meeting assembled, as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated, and affecting the general interests, such decision shall first be reported by the Chairman to the consul, for their joint concurrence and approval, without which approval officially given, such resolution cannot become valid and binding upon the renters as a body."

**Consuls Retain Powers of Adjudication and Compulsion**

A careful study of the clause (Article 10) quoted above shows a serious attempt on the part of the representatives of these three extraterritorial powers at cooperation for the welfare of their nationals, who happen to cast their lot together by living in the International Settlement of Shanghai, by confering certain administrative or ministerial duties upon their jointly created functionary—the Municipal Council, reserving, mind you, that important and essential element of government, namely, the power of adjudication and compulsion to themselves. Another way of explaining the above-quoted clause may be like this: that in modern municipal administration, two important classes of functions are said to exist: the governmental functions and the proprietary or non-governmental functions. The former consists of powers of adjudication and compulsion; and the latter of duties or rights to manage the ordinary business of the city. Article 10 shows that the intention of the consuls was to leave to themselves the powers of adjudicating and punishing the violation of the regulation of the Settlement. Furthermore, these consuls were careful enough to reserve to the Chinese authorities the power of compulsion against those defaulters who "have no consular representative at Shanghai," which include the Chinese and non-extraterritorial nationals.

The analysis made above is supported by Professor Willoughby, who said, "They are, (the settlements in China) however, distinguished from them (the American city governments) in the important respect that.....they are administrative rather than political bodies. They have no standing as agencies, for local purposes, of the sovereign state from which, by municipal charter, they derive legal powers, to take action and to issue rules that have the force of law.

"While they have authority to maintain police force, the members of which may make arrests, they have no power to establish courts for the enforcement of the administrative rules which they issue—all judicial proceedings must be before the consular courts." (Willoughby's "Foreign Rights and Interests" p. 214.)

**Amendment of 1869**

The Land Regulations of 1854 were amended in 1866, which together with some bye-laws were approved by the Diplomatic Corps in Peking in 1869, three years later. The new rules provide for two additional members to the Municipal Council, making a total of nine members, for the Court of Consuls; and exempt the individual members of the Council from personal liability for injuries or damages arising out of the administration of the Settlement.

**Court of Consuls**

The Court of Consuls is another extension of the privilege of extrality. The Municipal Council as a corporate body may be used only in the Court of Consuls. This presupposes that the Municipal Council as a juristic person, created by the powers enjoying the privilege of extrality in China, enjoys the same privilege; but, however, ignores the fact that inasmuch as the Municipal Council owes its existence partly to the consent, express or implied, by the Chinese Government, and also has administrative control over the municipal affairs of the Chinese living in the Settlement, the Municipal Council being the agent of the Chinese Government as well as the Consular Body should submit itself to the joint jurisdiction of the Chinese Government and the foreign consuls. In other words, logically speaking, the Court of Consuls should represent both the Chinese Government and the foreign consuls. Failure on the part of the Chinese taotai to claim this right and the habit of the foreign consuls to ignore China's right, however, were responsible for this important omission. With the present status of three Councillors in the Municipal Council, the omission becomes increasingly preposterous because, as members of the Municipal Council, the three Chinese Councillors, too, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Consuls, whose jurisdiction over any Chinese is direct contradiction to the extrality provisions contained in the treaties.

**Land Regulations 1893**

The Land Regulations as revised and approved in 1898 by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, with a few modifications constitute the charter of the International Settlement today. The relevant provisions for our purpose are these: The power of the Council to make, repeal, alter, or amend by-laws is limited by the necessity of submitting same to the ministers of foreign powers for approval: and they must not be repugnant to the land regulations. The qualifications for voting and for being elected to the Municipal Council are limited to foreign property owners or foreign land renters of certain financial standing. Construction or amendment of the land regulations "must be consulted upon and settled by the foreign consuls and local Chinese authorities subject to confirmation by the foreign representatives and supreme Chinese Government at Peking." No provision is made for Chinese representation in the Council.

**Chinese Representation on the Council**

The analysis made above shows that while the Chinese authorities and the various foreign powers reserve to themselves the governmental powers over their nationals in connection with the Municipal affairs of the International Settlement, they have nevertheless expressly or impliedly through these land regulations delegated certain administrative functions to the Municipal Council, which affect the Chinese residents in the Settlement as well as the foreigners. Because of the principle of extraterritoriality, the Council in the administration of the Municipal affairs of the Settlement represents all the foreign nationals in the Settlement having extraterritorial rights. The Chinese being subject to their own government and laws should not be governed by the Municipal Council without representation in the Council. Therefore, after some twenty-three years (1905-1928) of agitation, the Chinese in the Settlement finally succeeded in getting three seats in the Municipal Council of International Settlement. The three Chinese Councillors share the same "responsibility, position, title and privileges" as those of the foreign Councillors (S. Fessenden's reply to the Senior Consul at Shanghai, Jan 14th, 1927).

The new situation, however, is by no means perfect. The fact that the Municipal Council with its three Chinese Councillors remains subject to the Court of Consuls is an anomaly which escapes the attention of those who attempt to right the hitherto even more anomalous situation. The Municipal Council as it is today ought to be responsible to the Chinese authorities and the foreign consuls jointly because of its Chinese and foreign constituencies. The Court of Consuls, as explained elsewhere, is composed only of the foreign consuls, to which according to the existing arrangement, the Municipal Council including the three Chinese Councillors is subject. Unless the Court of Cousuls is made over adding Chinese representatives thereto, the situation will always remain a legal anomaly.

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## Advice to Anna May Wong

*John, Longden the hero of Eltree's new talk film, "The Road to Dishonour," must not kiss the heroine, Miss Anna May Wong, by order of the British Board of Film Censors.*

*He may sit at her feet; sing her a love song; touch at her hand with his lips; even clasp her in his arms. But kiss her, no.*

*And all because Miss Wong is really Chinese. Were she a white girl made up as a Chinese, John could kiss her to his —or the producer's—heart's content. But the Film Censors prohibit what is called "parti-coloured kissing."—*

The censors, sick with Nordicitis,
(But don't you care, dear Anna Wong),
Have banned your coloured osculitis—
Censors, you know, are never wrong.

Your love scenes will be "queered" and punchless;
But don't you worry, Anna Wong.
Our movie fans are not quite hunchless—
They know where kisses should belong.

You still may do some goo-goo eyeing
And hold each other's squeezing hands.
Just coo, coo, in his strong arms lying,
Or hug him hard where'er he stands.

Your lips and his can sidestep meeting
And yet be perilously close.
Why then regret a kiss that's fleeting
Or that your nose can't touch his nose?

What is a kiss but honey-sipping?
Contact of skins must be presumed.
Soul kisses call for lengthy lipping,
When love has beautifully bloomed.

If kissproof rouge your lips does cover—
Thickly of course, sweet Anna Wong;
And glue or gum those of your lover,
You'll *seem* to kiss but won't do wrong.

—Yan-Phou Lee—

**Note:**—The foregoing verses were written by Mr. Lee, following perusal of a dispatch from London stating that the British film censors had deleted sections of Eltree's new talk film "The Road to Dishonor" showing John Longden, the English hero, kissing the Chinese heroine, Anna May Wong. Mr. Longden declared the action of the British film censor was "utterly and completely absurd."

Hongkong, January 1, 1929

## "MOSQUITO PAPERS" AND PUBLIC OPINION IN SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 250*)

be well controlled by the Government. As a result no paper can be published without registration or with contents contradictory to the interest of Nanking. We can not but have to admire the ability of the Nanking Government in carrying out the strict measures of censorship! At present most of the papers are registered and most of them no longer carry any news such as I translated in the above. There are only a little ordinary news and some short stories of no significance. Moreover, the publishers find that these papers have a good circulation and consequently have a very good market for advertising. This makes them think of the financial side of the enterprise rather than the "principles" which they held in the beginning. With the strict censorship upon these mosquito papers and the business purpose newly introduced the mosquito papers of today are something of no value. They serve only as means of carrying advertisements. Some of the papers have changed their publishers, though the same name still existes. About six months ago, there was a mosquito paper with the name of *Shanghai Pao* having a wide circulation edited and owned by the Left Wing Kuomintang members. The Government suppressed it and the Local Kuomintang Party published under the same name a paper of their own interest.

"Thus," Mr. Hsu exclaimed, "there is still no way for men to express themselves!" I comfort him by telling him the news that President Chiang in the New Year address promised the country that censorship is lifted and the Government welcomes all kinds of suggestions and criticisms. We rejoiced, "May be there is no place for these papers any more!"

Shanghai, Jan. 9, 1929.

## Chinese Painter Wins Prizes in Royal Academy Schools

Teng Hiok Chiu

The above is a picture, reproduced from a recent issue of the London *Evening Standard*, of Teng Hiok Chiu, 周廷旭 brilliant young Chinese painter who has won every prize he has entered for at the English Royal Academy Schools. More, he is the first Chinese ever to have won a prize at the Royal Academy. A writer in the *Evening Standard*, discussing Mr. Chiu's recent achievements, said, "I wonder whether there has ever been a more successful student at the Royal Academy Schools that the brilliant young Chinese painter, who has so far gained every medal and prize for which he has entered into competition. The only prize that was left open for him this year was the Turner Gold Medal and Scholarship. The prizes were awarded on Tuesday afternoon, and it was only on the preceding Friday that a distinguished Royal Academician who is keenly interested in Mr. Chiu's talent, reminded him of the competition, and suggested that he should enter. Mr. Chiu actually painted the picture, or, rather, three pictures—a preliminary drawing, a small oil version, and the full-size landscape—between Friday and Monday, and carried off the gold medal and £50 prize. Mr. Chiu is not only an exceptionally gifted painter, but is a man whose modesty and charm of manner endear him to all who know him. He has assimulated Western culture without forgetting the older and in many ways higher culture of his own race. His command of the English language is perfect."

Mr. Chiu, before going to London, was a student in the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, 1916-1920. He then went to the United States where he studied at the Fogg Museum at Harvard from 1920 to 1921. From 1921 to 1923 he painted at the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston. He then went to London and spent three years at the Polytechnic School of Arts in preparation for the Royal Academy of Arts. Since 1926 he has been a student at the Royal Academy Schools of Arts in London. Prizes and medals which Mr. Chiu have won include, prize for drawing, figure painting, Creswick landscape prize, landscape and Armitage prize and in addition he has received six gold medals and three scholarships, the scholarships being the Royal Academy School's scholarship, the Landseer Scholarship and the Turner Scholarship.

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## A Comedy of 2000 A. D.

*The Millenium, a Comedy of the year 2000, by Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 1929. 246 pages.*

There have been many books written along these same lines, a recent one being "The Deluge" by S. F. Wright. These stories tell of a few people left on earth, who seek to work out their own existence (and salvation) through means at hand. Akin to these books is Barry's play, "The Admirable Crichton", which presents a new form of social order evolving on a desert island as the result of a ship-wreck there. Under these conditions those who have been at the top of the social ladder often have to take subordinate places, while the people of less wealth and slight education may become the leaders.

"The Millenium" was originally a four-act drama written seventeen years ago. The present version has been arranged and enlarged from the memories of the play, all copies of which have been lost. The book was first published in 1924, and came out in England in 1929. The author remarks in the preface that certain details regarding airplanes and wireless telephones which were imaginary when the play was written are now facts of everyday knowledge.

In "The Deluge" a certain form of noxious gas destroys all human life on the planet save a very few cognoscenti who have arranged a retreat where they can live and be supplied with the necessary oxygen during the fatal period. In "The Millenium" there is a similar world catastrophe in which certain powerful rays are liberated by experts thwarted in their investigations. These, passing around the earth close to its surface, destroy all human life save a few wealthy and powerful members of the ruling class who are aloft in the only airplane permitted to ascend at that time.

The book is an amusing story of the complications of society when reduced to the essentials. In some developments it closely resembles "The Admirable Crichton" for it is a satire upon the values of an artificial social order based on the possession of wealth, rather than real ability or cleverness. "The Millenium" also presents certain definite rules of life and the continuance of social order through obedience to underlying principles of supply and demand. After many vicissitudes, involving food difficulties and monopolies, one of the characters of the book comes to the conclusion "that the wrong in our present arrangements lies in the fact that Tuttle claims to own the food tablets machinery, so he has us in his power, and we have to work for him on his own terms. If we should overthrow him, and permit any other person to own the machinery, that person in turn would make slaves of the rest, and we should have the old wickedness and misery all over again. What we must do is to make up our minds once for all that no individual is to be allowed to own the food machinery; the food machinery must be the property of the whole community, and those who use it must receive the full value of what they produce. So there will be justice and order, and no man will be able to live in idleness upon the product of another man's toil. . . . Call it Socialism, or call it Anarchism—I don't care. What I know is that it is common sense, and nobody will ever be able to fool me about it again. I am ashamed of myself that I have never been able to see it all these years, when I was a parasite, a spendthrift idler."

Near the end of the book its characters find a newspaper of the days before the world catastrophe, and when they read it they remark upon the slavery of their previous life and rejoice that they are now free from their former habits of uncomfortable dress and the dictates of fashion and social demands. In the last paragraph the new system is announced triumphant—"The last capitalist has starved to death. He had been too lazy to work, so he perished; and with him perished his system—and the Co-operative Commonwealth reigned for ever after."

G. B. S.

Shanghai, Jan, 10, 1930.

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## Renunciation of War

*Information on the Renunciation of War, by J.W Wheeler-Bennett. London, George Allen and Unwin Limited, Museum Street: eight-shillings and sixpence net.*

Mr. Wheeler-Bennett, who was in China in the summer of 1928, has performed a service as founder and Honorary Secretary of The Information Service on International Affairs, which is in line with the modern tendency of the people of a country to be concerned with the affairs of the world at large. In almost every civilised country an increasing interest is being taken in such matters by many who before considered that the inter-relationships of countries were the concern of the governments of countries. A realisation that the people of a country fight its battles both at home and upon the battle field, has brought the realisation that the foreign policy of a nation, and matters affecting the relations of other nations, are the concern of the ordinary citizen.

Mr. Wheeler-Bennett through correspondents in many parts of the world, has been able to keep closely in touch with many developments. More recently, the Information Service of his founding has become more closely related to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, of which he is the Honorary Information Secretary. The present volume is the third of a series of "Information" volumes, making available documents and original statements concerning recent historical developments. He shows considerable capacity for interpretation of trends of events, and in the tracking of related documents, much ingenuity.

In making available these collected documents to the public at large, collecting them from the official publications of several countries, and placing them in compact form for reference, Mr. Wheeler-Bennett has done a new service. We are learning that no amount of description or of interpretation can replace in vividness original material. Educationalists know that, in dealing with younger students, originals are invaluable: the same principle holds in the educational process of the larger public mind.

Whatever the individual opinion of the Peace Pact and its efficacy: whatever the opinion of the absence of sanctions, and however limited the interpretation which the correspondence shows to be given the words—war as an instrument of national policy—the collected records form an extremely interesting volume. Especially is this so, in the light of subsequent happening, of the statement made by Litvinoff on behalf of the Soviet Government, and submitted to the French Government when invited to adhere to the Pact. The Soviet attitude was critical of the limited application of the pact: and quoted the efforts which the Soviet Government had made in the Preparatory Commission for the Limitation of Armaments Conference at Geneva toward complete and universal disarmament as the only means of preventing armed conflicts. It goes on to say that.

"In the opinion of the Soviet Government there must be a ban not only on war in its juridical sense (such as normally follows a declaration of war) but also such military actions as blockade or the occupation of foreign territory. The history of recent years has furnished several examples of such military activities, which have inflicted terrible hardships upon the peoples...Such military actions often grow into big wars,.... Meanwhile these questions, very important as they are from the point of view of the preservation of peace, are passed over in silence".

It will be recalled that, when Soviet Russia recently attempted in Northern Manchuria to assert herself, and record her protestation against the action of China in the matter of the Chinese Eastern Railway, she made no formal declaration of war, but proceeded to despoil Chinese territory, and to inflict hardship on many Chinese people. And, when reminded of her adherence to a pact which she criticised as being not sufficiently exhaustive, resented this.

Interesting too, is it to note the Soviet remarks, in its note of adherence, concerning the solving of all international disputes and conflicts exclusively by peaceful means.

"As regards this, the Soviet Government considers that amongst the non-peaceful means forbidden by the Pact must be included such means as a refusal to re-establish normal relations, or the rupture of such relations between peoples. Such actions mean the suspension of peaceful methods for the solution of disputes, and the consequent exacerbation of relations contributes to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the outbreak of war" The story of the difficulty experienced by Chinese authorities in getting into touch with Soviet officialdom, in order to stop the inflicting of further pain upon innocent Chinese people, is, in the light of this statement, revealing.

To quote Mr. Kellogg's statement in one of the documents in Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's book.

"In addition to treaties there must be an aroused public conscience against the utter horror and frightfulness of war .....The common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war as an institution"

It is in moving toward the creation of just such a public mind that Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's work and most recent book contributes.

E. M. H,

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1930.

### MINISTER SOONG SAYS "LEAVE SILVER FREE"

(*Continued from page 244*)

Customs dues and charges, however,will continue to be collected as heretofore.

"In converting specific rates to a gold basis, the approximate average rate of exchange for the last quarter of 1929 will be used from February 1 to March 15, 1930. On and after March 16, 1930, the approximate average rate of exchange for the month of January, 1929, will be used.

"On and after February 1, 1930, the Haikwan tael will be discontinued as the unit of calculation of duties on imports from abroad. Instead, a new gold unit will be used. This unit will be equal to 60.1866 centigrams of pure gold and will therefore be equivalent to gold $0.40 or 19.7265 pence sterling, or 0.8025 gold yen. From February 1 to March 15, 1930, inclusive, specific duties on imports from abroad now expressed in Haikwan taels will be converted into the new unit on the basis of Haikwan tael one equals 1.50 of the new unit: and beginning with March 16, 1930 on the basis of Haikwan tael one equals 1.75 of the new unit.

"As heretofore, dollars, taels and other currencies will be received in payment of duties. The rates at which such currencies will be accepted in payment of duties expressed in the new unit will be officially announced from time to time. At least three days' public notice will be given in the event of any change in rates, while for obvious reasons no attempt will be made to follow daily exchange fluctuations, these rates will closely approximate market rates between the respective local currency and gold-standard currencies."

In commenting on the above order, the Minister of Finance pointed out that its effect, generally speaking, will be to restore the import tariff duties to the same proportion of the dutiable value as at the time the existing tariff entered into force, and will thus restore the normal relationship between the specific and *ad valoren* rates of duty.

"This measure is necessary in order to safeguard the Government finances," continued the Minister. "The gold payments made by the Government are over nine million pounds sterling (£9,000,000) yearly. The cost of meeting these payments in national currency at current rates of exchange is 60 per cent. greater than at the average rate of 1925, and over 20 per cent. greater than at the rates of a year ago. In view of the fact that such increases in duty as may result after March 16, would in most cases be only two per cent. or three per cent. of the value of imported goods and would be even less on the basis to be in effect between February 1 and March 15, the new order should have no appreciable effect upon trade.

"The basis of conversion that will be used is not unduly favourable to the Government, as the rate selected, namely the average rate in January, 1929, is slightly lower than the average rate during the four years ending December 31, 1929.'

## Japanese Will Drill for Oil in Dutch Borneo

The Japanese Mitsubishi Company, according to a *Rengo* telegram on Jan. 15, has obtained permission from the Dutch Government to form a joint enterprise for the purpose of prospecting for oil in Dutch Borneo. The telegram stated that the new corporation will include, in addition to Mitsubishi, the Japan Petroleum Company and the Borneo Administration Office. A corps of Japanese engineers will depart for Borneo the latter part of the present month for the purpose of making an investigation. Drilling is expected to start before the end of the year.

In addition to the foregoing report, another *Rengo* message, also on Jan. 15, stated that a Japanese company is being formed, to be known as the South Seas Development Company, for the purpose of developing the cultivation of rubber and coconuts. The company will be capitalized at Yen 2,000,000 and land to the extent of 500,000 acres will be purchased in Sumatra, Straits Settlements and elsewhere in the South Seas. Mr. Hayashi of the Okura Company is stated to be one of the leading promoters of the new enterprise.

## Shigemitsu Appointed Japanese Charge D'Affaires

A. Shigemitsu, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires, according to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai this week. While the report has not been officially confirmed from Tokyo, a message by the *Rengo* service on Jan. 15 quoted Premier Hamaguchi as saying that the appointment of Mr. Shigemitsu as Japanese Charge d'Affaires did not necessarily mean that ngeotiations would be opened immediately for the revision of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty.

# Justice Feetham Arrives To Study Shanghai Problem

Judge Richard Feetham, a member of the Supreme Court of South Africa, arrived in Shanghai this week to assume the post of adviser to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. He was accompanied by Lionel Curtis, who has been associated with Judge Feetham in various parts of the world. At the time of Judge Feetham's employment, the Council announced that:

"It has been unofficially intimated to the Council by persons intimately connected with government circles that the Council might well take the lead in formulating some such constructive plan or scheme and that in order to obviate, in so far as possible, any impression or suggestion of prejudice or bias with which any plan of merely local origin might possibly be regarded in offlcial and unofficial circles, it is desirable that in formulating such a plan the Council should have entirely disinterested and open-minded advice of a high order."

Aside from the foregoing there has been no further statement regarding the character of the work which Judge Feetham will be engaged upon in Shanghai, but the following report of reference to Judge Feetham's activities, which occurred in the course of a debate in the British House of Commons on December 4 last is of interest.

**Foreigners, Protection**

"Sir A. SINCLAIR asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the old British concession area in Hankow is now being efficiently administered by the Chinese municipality; and whether the rights and property of British citizens are being adequately protected?

"Mr. GILLETT, answering for the Foreign Secretary, said, 'My information is that the administration of the ex-concessiod at Hankow by the Sino-British council is on the whole operating satisfactory. There appears to be no reason to believe that the present administration will not afford protection to foreign lives and property.'

**Municipal Conditions, Shanghai**

"Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Justice Feetham, of South Affrica, has been invited to investigate municipal conditions at Shanghai with the object of ascertaining whether it is possible to bring them into consonance with the Chinese desire for the abolition of extra-territoriality; and whether, in view of this being an imperial issue, His Majesty's Government are in any way co-operating in this investigation?

"Mr. Gillett: 'His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai has reported that a telegram was sent from Shanghai on 25th November to Mr. Justice Feetham asking him whether, in the event of the Municipal Council inviting him to act as their adviser for the purpose of examining the problem of municipal reform in the International Settlement in the light of Chinese aspirations, he would accept. I gather from the Press that the invitation has been sent and accepted. The Shanghai Municipal Council took this action without first consulting His Majesty's Government. They have explained to His Majesty's Consul-General that they were anxious not to embarrass His Majesty's Government in any way, and that for this reason His Majesty's Government were not being asked to accept any responsibility in the matter. The answer to the last part of the question is, therefore, in the negative, but developments will, of course, be watched.' "

## Consolidated Press Appoints Edgar Snow

Edgar Snow, assistant editor of the *China Weekly Review* has been appointed Shanghai correspondent for the *Consolidated Press Association*, Washington, D. C., effective January 15.

Formerly the *Consolidated Press* distributed the foreign service of the *Chicago Daily News* in the United States. But, following a recent reorganization, the company has extended the scope of its activities abroad, appointing 20 men in Europe, as well as an adequate personnel in the Orient.

The *Consolidated Press* has a large domestic staff in the United States, serving several hundred of the leading newspapers with its features and daily news. Although based along lines similar in extent to the other world-wide press associations, it stresses the development of special angles of important events, with particular emphasis on the human interest elements involved.

The new foreign representation of the organization has been effected through a partial merger with the European staff of the New York *Sun*, which will be among the American publications employing the service.

# A Famine Which the American Red Cross Overlooked?

Two reports were received in Shanghai this week regarding famine conditions in Shensi and Kansu provinces which apparently escaped the attention of the American Red Cross investigators who spent considerable time in North China last fall. One report, which was telegraphed to Shanghai by *Reuters* service, referred chiefly to conditions in Shensi province and was as follows:

Mr. Grover Clark, special investigator for the China International Famine Relief Commission, has returned here from a tour of Shansi and Shensi to see what relief work has been accomplished in those provinces.

In Shansi a sum of $3,000,000 was spent in relief last year, two-thirds of which was raised within the province itself, while in Shensi an amount of $2,000,000 was expended, of which a bare $100,000 was raised in the province.

Missionaries declare that the money has been properly used.

Despite these large expenditures, Mr. Clark says, conditions in some parts are horrible, as an unusually severe winter has wiped out hundreds of thousands of persons, whose half-starved condition, lack of fires and even of clothes have prevented them from fighting the cold.

In some parts of Shensi the temperature is 30 degrees below the past 40 years.

The worst famine section is the Wei River Valley in Shensi. A year ago the population was 6,000,000 of which 2,000,000 died during 1929, most of them from famine causes, and it is estimated that a further 2,000,000 are doomed to die before June, as there will be no spring crops because no grain has been planted this winter and because transportation difficulties will prevent relief from outside. Transportation, has been practially wiped out, animals being eaten and vehicles broken up to make fires.

### Coal $110 Per ton

In many places coal costs $110-a ton and charcoal $190 while 1,000 catties of food, where obtainable, is more than ten times the normal price.

In one group of ten villages the investigators found one room with a roof, the rest of the houses having been demolished for the sake of using the wood-work for fuel.

In the Wei River Valley there are 300,000 soldiers, who have forced those who had food to give it up but even they are now reduced to a ration of 12 ounces of grain a day, which is only two ounces above the amount which relief societies estimate sufficient to keep bare life in a famine victim.

The investigators took a quantity of dough-buns to one village of 800 people who had not tasted grain for three months. The sight of the first food they had seen for months turned the starved, halfdazed, moribund people into snarling wolves, whom soldiers were forced to beat off with whips before the distribution of the food was possible.

### Cause Of Condition

The cause of the present condition is believed to be primarily due to the fact that there have been no crops between the spring of 1927 and the autumn of 1929, the latter being scarcely 15 per cent of the normal crop, while subsidary causes are the burden of troops on the province and civil disturbances.

The investigators believe that there is no hope of saving the 2,000,000 persons expected to die before June and that it would probably cost ten times the purchase price of grain to get it into the famine area if, indeed, transportation were possible.

The irony of the situation is stated to be that, given peace, G. $500,000 would be enough to cut a tunnel through the mountains, tap the Yellow River, irrigate a million acres of land in the Wei River Valley and banish forever the fear of further famine.

In parts of south-west Shansi conditions are still serious but General Yen Hsi-shan is constantly sending relief in the way of grain and seed grain.

The investigators found it absolutely impossible to reach Kansu owing to the lack of transportation facilities apart from walking.

### Even Worse Conditions in Kansu

A report regarding conditions in Kansu province was brought to Shanghai this week by Dwight Edwards of the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peiping and Rev. George Andrew of the China Inland Mission, who has just returned from several months work in connection with relief measures in Kansu province. In an address delivered on the afternoon of Jan. 14 before a large gathering of American and British missionaries at the Union Church, Rev. Andrew described conditions in Kansu which probably are the worst that the province ever has experienced, even not excepting the situation following the Kansu earthquake when approximately 1,000,000 people were killed. Mr. Andrew stated that there are approximately 1,000,000 people in destitution in central Kansu, some sixty counties or hsiens being affected, the famine being due chiefly to crop failures, plus military complications and in addition the serious Moslem rebellion which caused the devastation of numerous towns in the province. He stated that of the total population of 10,000,000 people in Kansu, some 3,000,000 are Moslems being chiefly of Persian and Turkish stock. During the course of the Moslem uprising of several months ago an army of 40,000 ravaged a considerable section of the country before it was suppressed by the Chinese authorities. In some cities captured by the Moslems all male Chinese between the ages of 15 and 70 were massacred, in one city alone 2,171 male Chinese were killed.

Mr. Andrew's account was based upon his personal experiences in extending relief on behalf of the China International Relief Commission of Peiping. He stated that while the Chinese officials and military in the district paid little attention to the distress of the population, that Chinese civilians extended all possible assistance and cooperation. He said that out of 50 tons of food dispensed in one locality, only two bags of flour were lost. All relief was dispensee on the basis of "work" that is, famine victims were supplied food in exchange for work either road construction in the affected district or in exchange for transportation of relief supplies. In view of the limited funds available, it was decided to limit relief measures to approximately 1,000 persons in each town. The magnitude of the problem was indicated in his statement that in most of the towns in the district an average of 200 persons died daily. He stated that the road leading from Shensi to Kansu was lined with famine victims who were trying to reach other parts of the country where food supplies were available, but owing to the meagerness of the supplies along the road, thousands of victims died en route. On one day's trip Mr. Andrew stated that he saw 50 bodies along the road, which were being devoured by dogs and wolves. In reference to the question of cannibalism he declared that it was widespread and told of one instance where some 30 Chinese soldiers were killed and eaten by the starving villagers. In one case he told of a magistrate who investigated cases of cannibalism and the villagers replied, "Why should we be refused food that the dogs are eating?"

The Catholic and Protestant missionaries in the district who number about 100, have been assisting in the relief work, but have been handicapped for lack of funds. He also stated that some 30 members of the missionary community had become afflicted with typhus which ravaged the district and fifteen had died, but despite this the missionaries were continuing their work. Rev. Andrew also referred to the selling of children which was widespread, the parents using this method of providing better homes for their offspring and at the same time obtaining some funds for their own sustenance. He told of one case where a father had sold his daughter for $6 which was considered a high price. In one town he told of seeing dozens of little children which had been brought in from the countryside for the purpose of selling them to buyers from eastern provinces.

Rev. Andrew expressed the belief that practically a million people will die during the winter and early spring unless relief is forthcoming.

## The Soviet Budget

The final figures on the State budget for the year which ended on October 1 show a gross income of Rs. 8,033,000,000 for the entire Soviet Union. This was 3½ per cent. more than the amount expected. Taxes, direct and indirect, contributed Rs. 3,957,000,000 towards this income. Railroads and other transport facilities netted Rs. 2,079,000,000 and state industries and other properties gave Rs. 796,000,000.

Over Rs. 2,100,000,000 were expended for industry, agriculture and other branches of national economy. This included capital investments of Rs. 985,000,000 in industrial enterprises; Rs. 430,000,000 in argiculture; Rs. 175,000,000 towards electrification; Rs. 122,000,000 for the construction of new railroads.

The budget for the current year will total Rs. 11,390,000,000—an enormous expansion in one year, due to the vast plans for industrial and agricultural growth.—United Press.

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## China's Efforts to Become Master of Its Coast Shipping

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking during the week stated that a gigantic project for developing Chinese shipping, the main feature of which is the organization of a government-owned shipping corporation, is now under consideration by the National government. The proposed capital will be around $50,000,000. The corporation will place on the Yangtze 12 steamers and 20 more for the coastal trade. Shares in the corporation are to be offered to the public for subscription. The same telegram stated that a detailed program for abolishing foreign navigation in the internal waters of China as well as long the coast has been jointly formulated by the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was hoped that Chinese shipping interests and Government agencies would gradually take over the shipping from the foreign concerns by negotiation. All navigation affairs are to be placed under the administration of the Navigation Bureau to be opened shortly by the Ministry of Communications in all important ports, such as Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Hankow.

## National City Bank to Retain Chinese Employees in Japan

The *China Times*, a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, caused quite a stir by publishing a note during the week that the National City Bank had decided to discharge all its Chinese employees who held positions in its branches in Japan, and that the National Chamber of Commerce (of China) had lodged a protest against this action. The outcome of the incident was that the *Kuo Wen* news agency several days later printed a paragraph to the effect that the "Chinese National Associated Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a reply from the National City Bank advising that its Head Office in New York has instructed its branch offices in Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe to give up the plan to discharge all Chinese employees by the end of February next." The National City Bank in Shanghai also published a statement saying that changes were being made in the Japan branches but they did not involve the discharging of Chinese employees.

## Riot Occurs at China General Edison Factory

As a sequel to a strike which occurred several weeks ago at the plant of the China General Edison Company, which is located on Chinese territory outside of the foreign settlements of Shanghai, a serious riot occurred at noon on January 13. As a result of the first strike the wages of the glass blowers were considerably increased, but there was still trouble brewing, and eventually on January 11 the Chinese police arrested three of the company's laborers on suspicion of having been connected with Communist activities. The result was that the workers "lay down", and as more trouble was expected the Company's executives asked for police protection, which was sent from Chiao Ka Doo. This was the signal for a serious riot, and even though the Chinese police fired more than a score of shots, some of which wounded the workers, the laborers carried the day and held in custody one of the Chinese police and another worker whom they accused of being responsible for their troubles. The company then notified the Settlement Police, and eventually the crowd was dispersed by the riot squad, from Gordon Road station. The strike then continued for several days. Later Chinese officials visited the factory for the purpose of investigating the matter. As a result of their mediation the workers resumed their duties January 16.

## Committee Appointed to Consider Telephone Offers

In connection with the offers that have been received by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., from an American, a Swedish and a British syndicate, for the purchase of their equipment in Shanghai, the Company has issued a circular to the shareholders reciting the facts of the situation. The circular, among other things, states that "upon receipt of the proposals from these three corporations, an advisory committee was appointed, consisting of S. Fessenden and N. A. Verdier (respectively representing the International and French Municipal Councils), A. W. Burkill, A. S. Henchman (sub-manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank), and M. Speelman. This committee is to co-operate with the Board of Directors of the Telephone Co. in considering the offers received." The Telephone Company's charter does not expire until 1937.

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## Railway

**Completed from Hankow to Chuchow**
**Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow**
**Completed from Shiuchow to Canton**

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

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CANTON

**An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.**

No. 3

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# Who's Who in China

**Dr. Liu Shu-chi (S. T. Liu), Ph. D.**

劉樹紀

Dr. S. T. Liu, Commissioner of Education for Hupeh province and a member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, was born in Puchi, Hupeh. After his graduation in a local elementary school, he entered the government middle school in Wuchang through competitive examination. He studied four years there and graduated with honor. He was active in student activities and participated in the revolutionary movement.

At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1911 he entered government service and was appointed by the Commissioner of Finance as Chief Secretary of the Bureau. In appreciation of service rendered to the Revolution the Hupeh Provincial Government sent him abroad in 1913 as a government student. From 1913 to 1915 he studied at the University of Illinois, U.S.A. The next year he was transferred to the University of Michigan and majored in Chemical Engineering. He received his B.S.E degree in 1917. In the following year he went to Columbia University and received his A.M. degree in Chemical Engineering and his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry in 1919. He was also appointed laboratory instructor in Chemistry in that university from 1918-1919, worked in the Duval Laboratory for almost one year and then made a tour in Europe.

Upon his return to China he taught Chemistry in the University of Amoy, serving as head of the Department of Chemistry and also Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, and was nominated by the Board of Trustees as acting President of the University. During his administration he made a plan for university extension, and built up a strong science department.

In February of 1928 he received an appointment from the Nationalist Government at Nanking as member of the Hupeh Provincial Government and also as Commissioner of Education of Hupeh province. During his administration he succeeded in having the educational funds made independent for the whole province and also in restoring all the provincial elementary and secondary schools which had been disturbed by the political situation, to their normal status.


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# Men and Events

George Hogg of the staff of the National City Bank at Shanghai arrived last week from the United States.

C. H. Pao, former Chinese consul at Vancouver, accompanied by Mrs. Pao, returned to Shanghai last week.

The Ford Motor Company of Japan has raised the minimum wage of its employees in Japan from five to six yen per day.

R. A. Frost, American attorney of Hankow who has been in the United States for the past two years, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Hankow.

Dr. H. von Borch, German Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Nanking for a conference with officials of the National Government.

G. E. Buscombe, former mayor of Vancouver, B. C., accompanied by Mrs. Buscombe, were visitors in Shanghai last week on a pleasure tour of the Orient.

The American Players, amateur dramatic organization in Shanghai will present the play "The Royal Family" by Edna Ferber, at the Embassy Theater on Jan. 23.

Leo D. Sturgeon, American Consul-General at Tokyo, was married on Jan. 7 to Miss Doris Cunningham, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Cunningham of Tokyo.

It is announced that the board of trustees, composed of prominent capitalists, intends to raise an endowment to take over the North China Union Language School.

T. C. Britton of the Asia Realty Company departed last week on a trip to Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, expecting to be away for four or five months.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, was the chief speaker at the annual reunion banquet of the alumni association of Nanyang University, which was held in Shanghai on Sunday, Jan. 12.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn entertained some thirty-five guests, chiefly from Shanghai literary and journalistic circles, at the Columbia Country Club on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 11.

William E. Larkin, special representative in China for the Fisk Tire Export Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., departed this week for Dairen, Mukden and Harbin on a business trip.

D. B. Skinner, formerly advertising manager of General Motors, Ltd. with offices at Osaka, Japan, has been appointed sales manager of General Motors, Nordiska, Ltd., of Stockholm, Sweden.

Mahlon F. Perkins, American Charge d'Affaires in Peiping, has departed for Shanghai for the purpose of meeting Nelson T. Johnon, the new American Minister who is expected to arrive on Jan. 28.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Sacramento for organization of the California College in China. The institution is headed by David Barrows, former president of the University of California.

Lieut. J. L. Moody, who recently joined the U. S. Legation Guard at Peiping, is a brother-in-law of Helen Wills, the tennis champion. Lieut. Moody's brother, a San Francisco broker, was married to Miss Wills on Dec. 23 at Berkeley.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, stationed at Peiping, who has been in America for several months, is expected to return to China early in March. Mrs. Arnold and two of their children, will return with Mr. Arnold.

The strike of workmen in the employ of General Motors of Japan is still unsettled and the Company's plant is closed pending a settlement of the dispute, which centres upon the recent decision of the company to discharge 250 of its employees.

The Indian Club, composed of British Indians, residents of Kobe, Japan, held a celebration on Jan. 9 in commemoration of the Indian Nationalist Movement and unfurled the new Indian National emblem, the first time it ever was unfurled in Japan.

M. Fontenoy, former editor of the French newspaper in Shanghai, but now adviser to the National Government, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Paris. M. Fontenoy returned by way of French Indo-China for a visit of a few days.

James Edward Walsh, Bishop Kongmoon, and Francis X. Ford, who was recently appointed Prefect Apostolic at Kaying, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 8 on the Belgenland to assume their duties after attending a meeting of the Maryknoll mission in New York.

An *Associated Press* dispatch from San Francisco dated Jan. 14 stated that Captain Alan James Livinge Whyte, aide-de-camp to Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor of Hongkong, and Frances Vandyke Tyler, an heiress of Santa Rosa, near San Francisco, had applied for a marriage license.

S. C. Kingsbury, former manager of Connell Brothers Company, who has been home on leave, has returned to Shanghai and in future will be connected with a new Am-


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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

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No. 2

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Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
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erican company known as the Export Sales Company, which will have its office in the Glen Line Building.

The Chinese gunboat Tung Chi struck a rock near Chinkiang on the Yangtze on Jan. 14 and according to the report the boat was seriously damaged. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, commander of the Chinese naval ships at Nanking immediately departed on the gunboat Chu Yu to direct relief operations.

Two airplanes of the modern bombing variety, equipped with machine-guns, recently ordered in the United States, arrived in Shanghai last week and will be assembled here. The shipment was part of an order for ten airplanes ordered by the Chinese National Air Force, the remainder being expected shortly.

C. S. Liang, a graduate of the University of Nanking, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to the United States where he plans to study in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Mr. Liang is a brother of Liang Han-chow, counsellor to the Ministry of Railways of the National Government.

James Rodrigues, former chairman of the Portuguese municipal council at Macao, and Jose Almeida, former secretary of the council, have been sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment on the island of Timor, for complicity in the recent rebellion of a section of the Portuguese garrison, which occurred just before Christmas.

Dr. Sze Chun-ya, a nephew of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to America and now Minister in London, was found dead in his home at 31 Moulmein Road, Shanghai on the morning of Jan. 8, his death having been caused by a bullet wound in his head. He had evidently shot himself as a result of worry over losses incurred in connection with the recent silver depression.

The financial report of Community Church, Shanghai, which was presented at the semi-annual meeting of the membership on Thursday, Jan. 9, showed expeditures amounting to $18,743.08 for the year, 1929. The budget for 1930 calls for an expenditure of $22,160. The building fund debt amounting to Tls. 33,435.17 was reduced during the year by Tls. 6,546.23 leaving a balance of Tls. 26,888.94 still due.

Mrs. V. Grosse, wife of V. Grosse, former Russian Consul-General in Shanghai, died at the General Hospital in Shanghai on the evening of Jan. 10, her death being due to complications resulting from a fall which caused the fracture of her hip. Mrs. Grosse came from the Baltic section of Russia where she was born in 1870. She came to Shanghai in 1910 when Mr. Grosse was appointed Consul-General here for Russia. In recent years Mrs. Grosse has been well known in Shanghai due to her activities in connection with Russian relief agencies.

## Polish Newspaper Condemns Extrality

Since the conclusion of the new Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce, Polish trade with China has jumped to a higher level, according to the *Messageries Polonais*, a daily paper published in Warsaw. The editors of the paper are of the opinion that the trade of other Powers will be increased should they agree to the abolition of extrality privileges in China. A free translation of part of the editorial carried in the Polish Daily runs as follows:

"The new Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce signed at Nanking on September 18th, 1929, was entirely based on the principle of equailty and reciprocity. Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has announced that the Sino-Polish Treaty will be used as an example for the new Treaties to be concluded with other nations. In the new Sino-Polish Treaty the following three principles are observed; namely, (1) Complete abolition of extraterritoriality; (2) Complete tariff autonomy for China; and (3) Preservation of China's coastal and inland navigation rights for Chinese nationals. It is learned that in the new treaty between China and Czechoslovokia the same principles will be adhered to and the contents will be similar to thoso of the new Sino-Polish Pact."

## Would Establish "Downtown" Commerce College Here

Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, president of Shanghai College, has sent a circular letter to Chinese and foreign firms in Shanghai suggesting the possibility of establishing a "downtown" College of Commerce in Shanghai. Dr. Liu's letter states such a plan has been under consideration for some time, the idea being to have such a school open after business hours somewhat along the line of the London School of Economics and the Downtown branch of New York University. Dr. Liu has asked local firms to supply him with information regarding the value of such an institution and also to tell him what courses should be included

# From the Chinese Press

*News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.*

*Wednesday, Jan. 8.*—Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be resumed the latter part of Jan.—Hsu Hsiung-chwang, Chinese Consul General at Vladivostok, will return to Vladivostok from Peiping.—Mo Teh-hui, Director-General of the C. E. R., assumes his new duties.—Chu Shao-liang returns to Nanking to report on the recent military campaign in Kwangsi.—Liu Sui-heng will attend the International Public Health Conference at Geneva as delegate of the National Government.—Nieh Kai-yi will be appointed Director of the new Air Mail Bureau of the Ministry of Communications.—A Preventive Service Department will be established for the detection of smuggling.—Two thousand Chinese prisoners are released by the Soviet authorities.—A National Educational Conference will be convened in spring.—Handing over of control of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin will take place in February.—Rapid liquidation of Tang Seng-chi's rebellion in Honan is reported.—Nan Kwei-hsiang at a public reception states that as soon as measures for the pacification of Honan have been formulated, the Shansi units will return to their posts with Yen Hsi-shan.—Martial law is lifted in Harbin.—Yen Hsi-shan designates Chowkiakow as a concentration point where rebel units under Tang Seng-chi will await further orders from the Central Authorities.

*Thursday, Jan. 9.*—Chwang Shih-yi is appointed Chairman of the Liao-ning Government in succession to Tih Wen-hsuan. —Jan. 25 is fixed as the date for the opening at Moscow of the formal Sino-Soviet conference relative to the C. E. R. dispute.—Liu Chen-hua and Ma Fu-hsiang arrive in Nanking to report to Chiang Kai-shek on their conference at Chengchow with Yen Hsi-shan.—Government troops under Chen Cheng occupy the city of Siping.—The Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will be held this month.—H. H. Kung expresses concern over the effect of the slump in silver on the general financial and economic situation in the country.—Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking by gunboat to open negotiations with C. T. Wang regarding the relinquishment of extrality by British subjects in China.—The Chinese Ratepayers Association of Shanghai in a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek urges the retrocession of the foreign settlements and concessions throughout China.—Chiang Kai-shek commends the local Party leaders in the Shanghai Special District and the Anhwei Party Headquarters for their work in suppressing counter-revolutionary propaganda.—Evacuation of Hailar by the Young Mongols is reported.—Lu Huan-yen is entrusted with the reorganizing of the Kwangsi rebel units in the province.—Yen Hsi-shan orders all locomotives and cars of the Peiping-Hankow line commandeered by rebel units to be returned to the railway authorities within 24 hours.

*Friday, Jan. 10.*—German Government requests Chinese and Soviet Governments to instruct their consular officials immediately to resume their duties and gives notice of the termination of its good offices in handling Chinese and Soviet interests.—Sun Shih-hsiang recommends to the Government strict prohibition of the importation of silver.—Central Political Council formulates definite measures for coping with the present slump in silver.—Agitation for the declaration of a general strike in Shanghai against the abolition of the Lunar New Year is reported.—Suiyuan reports 15,000 deaths as the result of severely cold weather. —The *"Haichow,"* hydroplane constructed at the Makiang Naval Aeroplane Factor in Fukien, arrives in Shanghai.—C. T. Wang declares that the Sino-Soviet conference at Harbarovsk went beyond its proper scope and discussed issues outside its competence.—Chang Hsueh-liang abolishes military titles and offices created during the defence of the Manchurian border against Soviet Russia.—Ho Yao-tsu is appointed special deputy of Chiang Kai-shek to proceed to Chengchow to commend the Government units there and confer with Yen Hsi-shan.—With the completion of the campaign against Tang Seng-chi, Liu Chih returns to Hankow.—Tang Seng-chi appeals formally through Yen Hsi-shan for cessation of military activities by Government forces in Honan.—Part of the 8th Route Army under Chen Chi-tang enters Nanning in conjunction with loyal Kwangsi forces under Lu Huan-yen.

*Saturday, Jan. 11.*—Liang Chung-chia, captured as prisoner of war by the Soviets, arrives in Harbin from Chita.—The Sino-Greco Treaty, concluded last November, is ratified by both Governments.—Foreign advisors to the National Government are entertained at a banquet by Chiang Kai-shek.—


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| December | 27, | 1924 | Vol. | 31 | No. | 4 |
| February | 15 | 1925 | „ | 31 | „ | 11 |
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| September | 12 | 1925 | „ | 34 | „ | 2 |
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| June | 30 | 1926 | „ | 35 | „ | 8 |
| August | 11 | 1926 | „ | 37 | „ | 10 |
| August | 28 | 1926 | „ | 37 | „ | 11 |
| September | 4 | 1926 | „ | 38 | „ | 1 |
| September | 25 | 1926 | „ | 38 | „ | 4 |
| October | 16 | 1926 | „ | 38 | „ | 7 |
| October | 23 | 1926 | „ | 38 | „ | 8 |
| November | 6 | 1926 | „ | 38 | „ | 10 |
| December | 11 | 1926 | „ | 39 | „ | 2 |
| February | 19 | 1927 | „ | 39 | „ | 12 |
| February | 26 | 1927 | „ | 39 | „ | 13 |
| March | 26 | 1927 | „ | 40 | „ | 4 |
| April | 2 | 1927 | „ | 40 | „ | 5 |
| April | 9 | 1927 | „ | 40 | „ | 6 |
| April | 16 | 1927 | „ | 40 | „ | 7 |
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| March | 3 | 1928 | „ | 44 | „ | 1 |

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Popular organisations in Kiangsu are ordered to suspend activities for three days to await reorganization by the party Affairs Reorganization Committee for Kiangsu.—The Examination Yuan announces appointment of members of the Committee of Experts.—The State Council orders the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to devise measures to cope with the currency situation and to curb speculation in gold Bars.—The Executive Yuan has prohibited the hoarding of rice by profiteers in Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei—Repairs to the Shaho bridge of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, above Chuchow, have been completed.—Fong Peng-jen, representative of Chiang Kai-shek in the North, returns to Peiping from Honan.—Liu Hsing and Kung Hao, subordinates of Tang Seng-chi during the revolt in Honan, plead innocence.—Tang Seng-chi issues a circular telegram announcing his retirement.—Release of Chinese nationals detained in Russia was ordered by the Soviet authorities Jan. 1.—Four meetings of the Conference for the Reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court are held.—The Law Governing Mediation in Civil Disputes is adopted by the Legislative Yuan.

*Sunday and Monday, Jan. 12 and 13.*—Lo Chung-chih, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, reports the departure of the heir to the Danish throne on a trip to the Far East.—Shansi units in Hopei mobilized for service in Honan are instructed by Yen Hsi-shan to remain at their present posts.—The Shansi Government announces the issue at the end of this month of the first instalment of the Currency Rehabilitation Loan for Shansi amounting to $8,000,000.—Fighting in the Liuchow Kweilin region where the Ironsides are entrenched is anticipated.—Traffic on the C. E. R. as far as Tsaikang station is resumed.—Chiang Tso-ping is instructed to request the German Government to continue to attend to Chinese interests in Russia until the actual reopening of the Chinese consulates there.—Special deputies are to be sent to Mongolia and Tibet with the special task of keeping the Central Government informed of conditions there.—Ministries of Communication and Foreign Affairs formulate program for abolishing foreign navigation of the internal waters of China.—The Ministry of Public Health announces the immediate carrying out of preliminary health measures in the Province of Chekiang.—Chen Ting-chun starts auditing the accounts of the Peiping-Hankow Railway for the past fiscal year.—Only letter mail will be accepted for dispatch on the Shanghai-Hankow Air Mail Line.—T. V. Soong declares that the Government has no intention of interfering with the free market for silver in China.—Preparations for the installation of three trunk air mail lines, Shanghai-Chengtu, Nanking Harbin and Shanghai-Yunnan, are being completed by the Ministry of of Communications.—The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee despatches En-Ho-Fu-Moh to Hailar to investigate conditions there.—The River Conservancy Experts Committee is inaugurated.—Harbin officials are excited over the dismissal by the new Soviet Manager of the C. E. R. Administration of all Chinese staff members appointed after July 10, 1929.—A snowstorm stops troop movements in the Kweilin sector.—Liu Wen-hui denies complicity in Tang Seng-chi's revolt.—Ho Ying-ching reports that the Tang Seng-chi rebels have commenced to evacuate the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone.

## Ironworks May Be Located at Dairen

Although it had been decided to locate the Showa Iron Works at Sin-ichow by Mr. Yamamoto, ex-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company during the tenure of office of the Seiyukai Government, manoeuvers to establish the works in Dairen have been staged in certain circles since the organization of the present Minseito Government. As to the final decision for the location of the works in question much attention is called to the attitude of Mr. Sengoku, the present President of the railway company. In this connection, it appears that Mr. Ohta, the Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory, is expected to proceed to Tokyo in a few days in order to confer with the Tokyo Government regarding the location of the iron works, which is financed by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

## Russia Employs Japanese Railway Advisers

The Soviet Government, according to a report in the Japan *Chronicle*, has concluded an agreement with the Japanese Railway Department whereby twelve Japanese railway experts will go to Russia where they will serve in an advisory capacity in the Soviet Railway Department. The arrangement was made through negotiations between the Soviet Ambassador in Japan and the Tokyo Foreign Office.

# Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

*The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.*

*Peiping, Jan. 8.*—Han Fu-chu, Wang Chin-yueh and others telegraph Tang Seng-chi urging him to retire and Tang Seng-chi consents.

*Tokyo, Jan. 8.*—After 11 years practical suspension, Japan's gold coins will be released for free circulation beginning Jan. 11.

*Hankow, Jan. 9.*—Over 100 persons are drowned and about 500 vessels damaged as result of ice on the river.

*Hankow, Jan. 9.*—It is decided that Liu Chih and his subordinates will return from Honan to Hankow, that the 9th Division will be stationed at Siping and the 3rd Division will remain at Sinyang.

*Harbin, Jan. 9.*—Trial traffic is made on the western section of the C. E. R.

*Nanking, Jan. 10.*—The Nanking authorities decide to call Mo Teh-hui, Chinese delegate to Moscow, to the capital for instructions.

*Harbin, Jan. 10.*—Sino-Soviet negotiations scheduled to open officially at Moscow Jan. 25 are postponed for one month.

*Berlin, Jan. 10.*—In connection with a recent article in a Shanghai newspaper concerning German officers in China and the shipments of war materials to China from Germany, it is stated that the officers were brought to China by Chiang Kai-shek himself and that the Government had nothing to do with the despatch of war materials.

*Peiping, Jan. 11.*—Yen Hsi-shan orders suspension of military movement by his troops in Honan, assures Tang Seng-chi of his personal safety on his way to foreign countries, directs Tang Seng-chi's troops to be stationed on the eastern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and assures Tang Seng-chi his travelling expenses should he decide to go abroad.

*Nanking, Jan. 11.*—The National Government orders the Finance and Commerce Ministries to draw up measures for the relief of the situation arising out of the drop in the price of silver.

*Peiping, Jan. 11.*—A. Fischer, Councillor of the German Legation and Resident German Representative in Nanking, who has been confering here with the German Minister, A. Boye, leaves for Nanking.

*Peiping, Jan. 11.*—The French Minister, de Martel, explains the attitude of the French Government toward Extrality.

*Nanking, Jan. 12.*—Because of the silver slump, the Nanking Government advises merchants in Shanghai to control spontaneously the importation of foreign goods.

*Nanking, Jan. 13.*—The recently drafted national customs tariff is placed before the Nanking Finance Office authorities.

*Hankow, Jan. 13.*—A mass demonstration in favor of the abolition of consular jurisdiction in China is held under auspices of the city Kuomintaing.

*Harbin, Jan. 13.*—The first train from Manchouli arrives here.

*Nanking, Jan. 14.*—It appears that some understanding has been arrived at concerning the appointment of Mr. Obata as Japanese Minister to China.

*Hankow, Jan. 14.*—The remaining troops of Tang Seng-chi are disarmed by Liu Chih and will be sent to Hankow.

## Dalbank To Be Opened Shortly in Harbin

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Jan. 16—It was reported here today that the Soviet State Dalbank is to be reopened immediately, this being one of the clauses in the Habarovsk preliminary agreement for settling the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway. It was also reported that all Soviet teachers in schools in Harbin and at stations along the C. E. R. are to be reinstated in their positions immediately and to receive full back pay from the date of their dismisal. The C. E. R. will be required to raise a large sum of money for the purpose of paying full back salaries to all Soviet employes who were dismissed by the Chinese authorities or who resigned of their own accord after the break in relations between China and the Soviet last summer. The new Soviet General Manager, Mr. Rudy, is continuing his policy of wholesale dismissal of both Chinese and Russian employes of the railway and filling their places with Soviet citizens. Some of the Russians dismissed have been employed on the railway for many years, having taken out Soviet passports when the Soviet Government negotiated the 1924 agreements.

The first train direct from Vladivostok arrived in Harbin yesterday bringing several new Soviet employes who will be given positions at the heads of departments. The first train direct from Manchuli arrived at Harbin on Monday, Jan. 13 and immediately after its arrival another train departed from the Harbin station for Manchouli, this train carrying the American Consul, George Hanson; vice-consul, Leonard Lilliestrom; Paul Wright, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, and representatives of other foreign consulates in Harbin. Many Soviet representatives of Russian state trading agencies are arriving in Harbin and making preparations for resuming business.

A number of important changes among Chinese officials in Manchuria have been announced by the Mukden authorities. Gen. Pao Wen-yeh, dean of the Mukden Military School has been appointed chief of police in the foreign section of Harbin in place of Gen. Mi Chung-lin who has appointed director of the Mukden military arsenal. Tsai Yu-shan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, who negotiated the preliminary agreement at Habarovsk, has been appointed a member of the Mukden Political Committee and according to report will not be a member of the Chinese delegation to the Moscow conference.

The local Russian newspaper, *Zaria*, reported that the Moscow conference will begin later than Jan. 25 the originally scheduled date, this being done to enable both parties to make preparations for the conference. According to the report in the *Zaria* Mo Teh-hui, the new president of the C. E. R. will be chief delegate and will be accompanied by plenipotentiaries from both Nanking and Mukden. Li Shao-kun, former member of the board of the railway, and Chung Yi, former Kirin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Chang Shu-tsin, commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsitsihar, also probably will be attached to the Chinese delegation. The Moscow conference is expected to be in session for more than a month owing to the importance of the questions to be discussed.

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## American Gold Bond Quotations

| SECURITX | RATES & DATE DUE | Price | Approx. Yield % |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of N.Y. | Stock | 220 | —— |
| American I. G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debentures | 5½ May 1, 1949 | 103¼ | 5.22 |
| City of Antwerp ..... | 5 Dec. 1, 1958 | 93½ | 5.46 |
| Argentine Government... | 6 May 1, 1960 | 98 | 6.15 |
| U. S. of Brazil ..... | 6½ Oct. 15, 1957 | 76 | 8.85 |
| Canadian National R'ly Co. | 5 Oct. 1, 1969 | 100¾ | 4.95 |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. | 6 July 1, 1953 | 75 | 8.49 |
| Chile Government..... | 6 Sept. 1, 1961 | 91 | 6.69 |
| Republic of Costa Rica... | 7⅛ Sept. 1, 1949 | 95 | 8.02 |
| Cuba Northern Railway.. | 5½ June 1, 1942 | 68 | 10.32 |
| Cuban Dominican Sugar Co | 7½ Nov. 1, 1944 | 45 | —— |
| Republic of Finland .... | 5½ Feb. 1, 1958 | 85½ | 6.65 |
| German Central Bank for Agricultlure ..... | 6 Apr. 15, 1938 | 86½ | 8.47 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture ..... | 6 Oct. 15, 1960 | 80½ | 7.67 |
| German General Elec. Co. | 6 May 1, 1948 | 93¾ | 6.61 |
| Great Consolidrted Electric Power Co. (Japan).... | 7 Aug. 1, 1944 | 100 | 7.00 |
| Greek Government ..... | 6 Feb. 1, 1968 | 82 | 7.42 |
| Ilseder Steel Corporation | 6 Aug. 1, 1948 | 83¾ | 7.68 |
| Kingdom of Italy..... | 7 Dec. 1, 1951 | 96 | 7.38 |
| Japanese Government.... | 6½ Feb. 1, 1954 | 103¾ | 6.20 |
| Japonese „ (large) | 4 Jan. 1, 1931 | 95½ | 8.80 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv. Bond (ex. wets.) | 6 July 1, 1954 | 77 | 8.21 |
| State of Minas Geraes (Brazil) | 6½ Sept. 1, 1959 | 70 | 9.58 |
| Mortgage Bank of Chile.. | 6 Apr. 30, 1961 | 88½ | 6.91 |
| National Hotel of Cuba.. | 6 Sept. 1, 1959 | 92 | 6.62 |
| Northern Ohio Power & Light Co ..... | 6½ Jan. 1, 1941 | 92 | 7.72 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corp..... | 5½ Nov. 1, 1957 | 91 | 6 19 |
| Oriental Development Co. | 5½ Nov. 1, 1958 | 89¾ | 6.28 |
| Republic of Panama ..... | 5 May 15, 1963 | 91¼ | 5.55 |
| Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse Co. ..... | 6 Aug. 1, 1949 | 95 | 6.46 |
| Republic of Peru..... | 6 Dec. 1, 1960 | 74 | 8.38 |
| Rhine-Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..... | 6 Aug. 1, 1953 | 90 | 6.87 |
| State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil) ..... | 6 June 1, 1968 | 68¼ | 8.96 |
| Savoy Plaza Crop. ..... | 5½ Feb. 1, 1938 | 90 | 7.25 |
| Saxon Public Works, Inc. | 6½ May 1, 1951 | 87½ | 7.71 |
| Saxon State Mortgage Inst. | 6½ Dec. 1, 1946 | 89 | 7.71 |
| Taxes Corp. Conv. Debs. | 5 Oct. 1, 1944 | 101⅜ | 4.86 |
| Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd., (Japan) ..... | 7 Nov. 15, 1955 | 99½ | 7.04 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. | 6 June 15, 1953 | 89⅞ | 6.87 |
| Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd., (Japan) ..... | 7 Mar. 15, 1945 | 09½ | 7.05 |
| City of Vienna..... | 6 Nov. 1, 1952 | 82⅞ | 7.59 |
| City of Yokohama..... | 6 Dec. 1, 1961 | 97¾ | 6.16 |
| Abitibi Power & Paper Co. | 6 Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 70½ | 8.51 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining „ | Common Stock | 73⅜ | —— |
| Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. | Common Stock | 118⅛ | —— |
| Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 First Pfd. Stk. & | Common Stock | 93 | per unit |
| Belgian National Railway Participating. Pfd. Stock | 6 (Amn Shares) | 82½ | 7.27 |
| Cannon Mills Co. ($2.80 Dividend per annum).. | Common Stock | 28¼ | —— |
| George A. Fuller Co. Cum. & Pcptg. Prior ..... | 6 Pfd. Stock | 84 | 7.14 |
| General Mills, Inc. ..... | 6 Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 92 | 6.52 |
| General Mills, Inc. ( 3 Dividend per annum.) | Common Stock | 51½ | —— |
| General Motor Corp. .... | Common Stock | 39¼ | —— |
| Hershey Chocolate Corp... | 4 Conv. Pfd. Stock | 87 | 4.60 |
| The Kendalll Co. Cum. & | 6 Pfd. Stock | 83 | 7.23 |
| Missouri - Kansas - Texas R. R. Co. ..... | 7 Cum. Pfd. Stock | 105⅛ | 6.66 |
| Mohawk Carpet Mills, ($2.50 Dividend per annum).. | Common Stock | 37½ | —— |
| Oliver Farm Equipment Co. | 6 Prior Pfd. Stock | 80 | 7.50 |
| Oliver Farm Equipment Co. | 7 Common Stock | 16 | —— |
| Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corporation ..... | 7 Cum. Pfd. Stock. | 40 | —— |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. | Common Stock | 77 | —— |
| Pirelli Co. of Italy (American Share) ..... | Common Stock | 46 | —— |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. Non-cum. ..... | 7 Pfd. Stock | 100 | 7.00 |
| Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. | Common Stock | 32⅞ | —— |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50).. | 6 Pfd. Stock | 63¾ | 4.71 |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..... | Common Stock | 52½ | —— |
| United States Steel Corp. | Common Stock | 172½ | —— |
| Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. Inc. Canv. $4 ..... | Pfd. Stock | 51⅜ | 7.80 |
| Willys Overland Co .... | 7 Cum. Pfd. Stock | 65 | 10.7 |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

## Exchange Circular for Week Ending Wednesday, 15th January, 1930.

Silver:—At the opening on Thursday the 9th inst., a new low record was established at 20 1/16d. for spot and 20⅛d. for 2 months delivery: next day a rise took place to 20 1/16d. and 20⅛d., on the 11th only a change of 1/16d., forward, on the 13th a rise to 21⅛d. and 20⅜d., on the 14th inst. a further rise to 21 7/16d. and 21 1/16d., but today a decline to 21⅛d. and 20 1/16d. for spot and forward respectively.

Exchange;—On the 9th inst., the official rate for T.T. on London was 1/11½d., on the 10th 1/11⅜d., on the 13th changed to 2/0¼d., raised to 2/0⅜d., yesterday but lowered in the afternoon to 2/0⅛d., and to-day remains at that. It has been a difficult task to determine exact rates of exchange on some days this week, as prices, have been erratic and uncetain, and on occasions some Banks have declined to quote. This week has seen the accomplishment of the lifting of the gold Embargo in Japan and her well-wishers hope every success will result from this important step. A rather larger amount of Bills than usual have been placed this week. On the 9th inst Silver was found at its lowest level and in a somewhat distracted market we would name the following rates as obtainable:—T.T. on London 1/11⅝d., to 1/11⅞d., T.T. on New York G.$. 47⅜, to 48⅛, Yen Cross rate 49⅛, Gold Bars very erratic aroung 480/490. 4 m/st Credits 2/0⅜d. and G. $. 50. Yen 103/102. On the 10th the decline was arrested, and an improvement set in, the T.T. rate on London varying between 2/0, and 2/0⅛d. other rates in proportion. The same situation prevailed next day, but on the 13th inst, with Silver up to 21⅛d. and Dalny Mechants and Speculators selling heavily the market became very firm and closed at 2/1d. and G.$ 51, the Gold Bar falling just below 460. Yesterday an easier tendency developed in the afternoon, followed by definite weakness and a decline to 2/0 9/16d. and G. $. 49⅞, with the Gold Bar up to 471.50. To-day, however a rally took place though an erratic market obtained, we quote the following as obtainable by Merchants at closing:—T. T. on London 2/0 1/16d., T.T. on New York 50⅛, Yen 97½, Gold Bar 468.

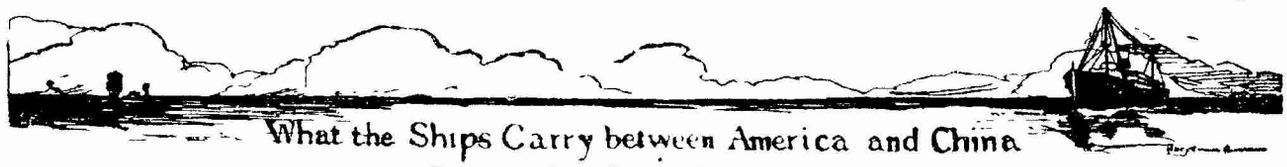
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows;—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 104,830,000 an increase of Tls. 1,318,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 139,670,000 a decrease of $ 360,000
Etimated value Tls. 204,334,000 as against Tls. 139,101,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for December | Thursday Jan. 9 | Friday Jan. 10 | Saturday Jan. 11 | Monday Jan. 13 | Tuesday Jan. 14 | Wed., Jan. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* | *opening* *closing* |
| T/T on London | 2/2.167 | 1/11½ | 1/11¾ | 1/11¾ | 2/0¼ | 2/0¾ 2/0½ | 2/0½ |
| D/Dfts „ | — | 1/11 9/16 | 1/11 13/16 | 11/11 13/16 | 2/0 5/16 | 2/0 13/16 2/0 9/16 | 2/0 9/16 |
| 4 m/s „ | — | 1/11 11/16 | 1/11 15/16 | 1/11 15/16 | 2/0 7/16 | 2/0 15/16 2/0 11/16 | 2/0 11/16 |
| T/T India | 146.010 | 130¾ | 132¼ | 132¼ | 135 | 137⅝ 136½ | 136½ |
| T/T France | 1,351.833 | 1213 | 1225 | 1225 | 1252 | 1277 1265 | 1265 |
| T/T On N.Y. Demand | 53.130 | 47⅝ | 48¼ | 48¼ | 49¼ | 50¼ 49⅜ | 49¾ |
| T/T Hamburg R. M. | | 47¾ | ⁺8⅜ | 48⅜ | 49⅜ | 50⅜ 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| T/T H'kong | 77.083 | 199½ | 120½ | 201½ | 206 | 210 208 | 208 |
| T/T Japan | 92.125 | 81nom. | 81nom. | 81nom. | 80½nom. | 80nom. 80 | 80¾nom. |
| T/T Batavia | 131.937 | 103 | 101⅞ | 102 | 100 | 98 99 | 99 |
| T/T Straits | 106.229 | 118¾ | 120 | 120 | 122½ | 125 123⅜ | 123¾ |
| Bk's buying rates | | 118½ | 117 | 117 | 142¾ | 122½ 113½ | 113½ |
| 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 2/3.573 | 2/0⅞ | 2/1⅛ | 2/1⅛ | 2/1½ | 2/1¼ 2/2 | 2/2 |
| 4 m/s „ D/P | | | | | | | |
| 6 m/s „ B/L Cred D/A | — | 2/1 | 2/1¼ | 2/1¼ | 2/1⅝ | 2/2⅜ 2/2⅛ | 2/2⅛ |
| 4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | 2/4.042 | 2/1 3/16 | 2/1 7/16 | 2/2 1/16 | 2/1 13/16 | 2/2 9/16 2/2 5/16 | 2/2 5/16 |
| 4 m/s N.Y.Lc. | 1,427.083 | 1300 | 1300 | 1310 | 1335 | 1335 1340 | 1330 |
| 4 m/s „ Doc. | 56.583 | 51¾ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 51¾ | 53¾ 53¼ | 53¼ |
| | — | 52¼ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 53¾ | 54¼ 53¾ | 53¾ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Jan. 9 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | 20 15/16 | 20 1/8 | 21 3/16 | 21⅛ | 21 7/16 | 21⅞ |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G.$.43⅞ | G.$.44¾ | G.$.44½ | G.$.45⅜ | G.$.46¼ | G.$.45⅝ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) ..... | Tls. 447.80 | Tls. 479.40 | Tls. 477.20 | Tls. 461.20 | Tls. 471.80 | Tls. 468 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100) (Canton) 999 touch) ..... | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 | 110.90 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 ..... | 71.975 | 71.85 | 71.8125 | 71.825 | 71.825 | 71.85 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | Nil |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day ... | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 5 % | London on Paris | T/T 123.87 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 3½ % | New York on London | T/T 4.86¼ |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 4 1/16 % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 15/16 |
| „ 4 „ | 4 3/16 % | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/6⅞ |
| „ 6 „ | 4 1/16 % | Kobe on London | T/T 2/0¼ |




## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Jan. Customs Rate Tls. 1 71 equal Gold $1*

**AFRICA MARU, December 2.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Herrings, Salt | Pls. | 1,450 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 12 |

**YOKOHAMA MARU, Dec. 2.**
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | Bls.100 Pls. | 350 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 16 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs | 1 |

**RHINE MARU, December 2.**
(Agents: Showa Transportation Co)
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | Bls.800 Pls. | 2,872 |
| Oats | ,, | 34 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 5,327 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. | | 1,594 |

**SIAMESE PRINCE, December 2.**
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminium Sheets | Pls. | 133 |
| Iron Pipe Fittings | ,, | 72 |
| Steel Sheets | ,, | 128 |
| Steel Wire Rope | ,, | 69 |
| Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 419 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 1,428 |
| Corn Starch | ,, | 525 |
| Cuttle-fish | ,, | 339 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 1,787 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 15,298 |
| Tobacco, Prepared | ,, | 4 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 1,500 |
| Files | Doz. | 1,012 |
| Shoes | Pairs | 3,132 |
| Slippers | ,, | 1,476 |
| Rubber Tires: | | |
| For Motor-cars | Pcs. | 56 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of | Hk.Tls. | 330 |
| Machinery, and Parts of | ,, | 26,463 |
| Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 8 | ,, | 598 |

**AFRICA MARU, December 3.**
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | Pls | 629 |
| Young Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 437 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 7 |
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Hangchow | ,, | 25 |

**MONTANA, December 4.**
(Agents: Admiral Oriental Line)
From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn | Sup.ft. | 3,167,271 |
| Flooring: | | |
| Merchantable | Sup.ft. | 204,992 |
| Clear | Sup.ft. | 74,486 |
| Laths | Pcs | 401,700 |

**PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Dec. 3.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linen Cloth | Yds. | 151 |
| Copper Ingots | Pls. | 1,680 |
| Apples, Fresh | ,, | 1,785 |
| Bacon | ,, | 10 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 125 |
| Paper, Printing (Woodfree) | ,, | 561 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 164 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 1,196 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 2 |
| Motor-truck Chassis | ,, | 4 |
| Rubber Tires: | | |
| For Motor-trucks | ,, | 1 |
| Machinery, and Parts of | Hk.Tls. | 10,666 |

**PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Dec. 5.**
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paper, Unclassed | Pls. | 417 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 63 |
| Paper, Coated | ,, | 581 |

**WISCONSIN, December 6.**
(Agents: States S.S. Co)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber: | | |
| Flooring, Clear | Sup.ft. | 144,276 |
| Softwood Ordinary, Sawn | ,, | 1,741,625 |
| ,, Merchantable | ,, | 45,455 |
| Laths | Pcs. | 702,900 |
| Paper, Printing | Pls. | 73 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 103 |
| Paper Newsprint, White | ,, | 440 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 1,680 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 797 |

**SLEMMESTAD, December 6.**
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | Bls.4300 Pls. | 13,564 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 421 |

**STEEL RANGER, December 7.**
(Agents: U.S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 1 |
| Steel Sheets, Plain | Pls. | 3,872 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 7,741 |
| Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 527 |
| Pipes | ,, | 2,295 |
| Tobacco, Leaf | ,, | 5,467 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 2,500 |

**WISCONSIN, December 9.**
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristles | Pls. | 15 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 466 |
| Seed-cake, Cotton | ,, | 750 |

**FERNCLIER, December 10.**
(Agents: Thoresen & Co)
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carbon Black | Pls. | 352 |
| Cotton, Raw | Bls.4,350 ,, | 15,672 |

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — Jan. 14. — Business Done 1,883,440 Shares

| 1929 High | 1929 Low | STOCKS | Monday Jan. 13 | Tuesday Jan. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 354¼ | 197 | Allied Chemical & Dye | 269 | 269 |
| 110 | 23 | Allied Power & Light | 39⅜ | 39¼ |
| 184½ | 86 | American Can | 122⅞ | 124⅝ |
| 144⅝ | 60 | American Rolling Mill | 87 | 86½ |
| 130¼ | 62 | American Smelting | 72⅝ | 72¾ |
| 310¼ | 193¼ | American Tel. & Tel. | 218⅝ | 219¾ |
| 235 | 160 | American Tobacco "B" | 202 | 203¼ |
| 199 | 50 | American Water Works | 94⅝ | 94⅛ |
| 140 | 67½ | Anaconda Copper | 73¼ | 74⅛ |
| 77⅞ | 30 | Atlantic Refining | 38 | 38 |
| 145⅛ | 105 | Baltimore & Ohio | 118⅞ | 119⅜ |
| 140¾ | 78¼ | Bethlehem Steel | 96½ | 96½ |
| 61⅞ | 25 | Calumet & Hecla | 30⅛ | 31 |
| 265⅞ | 187¼ | Canadian Pacific Railway | 195¼ | 195½ |
| 92 | 42⅛ | Chesapeake Corporation | 66½ | 68⅝ |
| 108½ | 75 | Chicago Northwestern | 85¼ | 85¾ |
| 143½ | 97 | Chicago Rock Island | 115½ | 116⅞ |
| 135 | 26 | Chrysler | 36 | 35¾ |
| 68⅛ | 20 | Cities Service, Common | 29½ | 29⅜ |
| 140 | 52 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 77 | 77 |
| 88¾ | 16⅛ | Columbia Graphaphone | 29 | 29¼ |
| 65 | 20⅛ | Commercial Solvents | 29½ | 29⅜ |
| 183¼ | 80⅛ | Consolidated Gas of N. Y. | 101½ | 103 |
| 47⅞ | 18 | Continental Oil | 22⅛ | 22¾ |
| 126¾ | 70 | Corn Products | 91 | 91⅞ |
| 82¼ | 21¼ | Coty, Inc. | 27 | 26¾ |
| 30⅛ | 6½ | Curtiss Wright, Common | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 69⅛ | 21¼ | Davison Chemical | 30 | 30 |
| 231 | 80 | Du Pont de Nemours | 115 | 114 |
| 264¾ | 150 | Eastman Kodak Company | 178½ | Unq |
| 189 | 50 | Electric Bond & Share | 83⅝ | 84 |
| 93½ | 41½ | Erie Railway | 58⅞ | 58¼ |
| 105⅝ | 17¼ | Fox Film "A" | 21⅞ | 21⅛ |
| 403 | 168⅛ | General Electric | 246½ | 247 |
| 81¾ | 35 | General Food | 47¾ | 48⅞ |
| 91¾ | 33¼ | General Motors | 39⅞ | 39¼ |
| 126½ | 70 | General Railway Signal | 90⅞ | 91¾ |
| 82 | 31½ | Gold Dust | 42⅝ | 43¾ |
| 105¾ | 40⅜ | Goodrich Rubber | 43 | 43⅝ |
| 154½ | 60 | Goodyear Tire & Rubber | 65 | 64⅛ |
| 102⅞ | 43 | Granby | 56 | Unq |
| 122¼ | 80 | Great Northern Certificate | 93½ | 93 |
| 82⅜ | 27⅞ | Haygart | 35⅜ | Unq |
| 102¾ | 48 | International Cement | Unq | 57 |
| 103½ | 4¾ | International Comb. Engine | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 142 | 65 | International Harvester | 80¼ | 35⅛ |
| 72¾ | 25 | International Nickel | 35¼ | 53⅛ |
| 68⅜ | 40 | International Printers Ink | Unq | Unq |
| 14¾ | 4¼ | International Products (Com) | Unq | Unq |
| 149¼ | 53 | International Tel. & Tel. | 73⅝ | 73⅞ |
| 242¾ | 90 | Johns Manville | 127¾ | 130 |
| 104⅞ | 49⅜ | Kennecott Copper | 57½ | 57⅜ |
| 157¼ | 80⅛ | Lambert Company | 99⅜ | 102 |
| 102¼ | 65 | Lehigh Valley | 74 | Unq |
| 106¼ | 80 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 97¾ | 97⅞ |
| 24 | 11½ | Madison Square Garden | 12½ | Unq |
| 101⅜ | 46 | Missouri Pacific (Com) | 90 | 89⅛ |
| 156⅞ | 45½ | Montgomery Ward | 44⅞ | 43⅞ |
| 62⅞ | 23¼ | Nevada Consolidated Copper | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 256½ | 160 | New York Central | 170¼ | 170⅜ |
| 118⅞ | 75⅛ | Northern Pacific Railway | 87¾ | 86 |
| 146½ | 56⅛ | Pacific Lighting | 78¼ | 79 |
| 32½ | 13 | Packard Motor Car | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| 75½ | 35 | Paramount Famous Lasky | 52 | 52⅛ |
| 110 | 72½ | Pennsylvania Railroad | Unq | 77⅜ |
| 30 | 13⅛ | Pennroad Corporation | 13⅜ | 13⅞ |
| 47 | 24¼ | Phillips Petroleum | 34 | 34 |
| 137¾ | 54 | Public Service of New Jersey | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| 114¾ | 26 | Radio Corporation | 41⅜ | 41⅝ |
| 147¾ | 101½ | Reading Railway | 125½ | 125⅞ |
| 66 | 39 | Reynolds Tobacco, "B" | 49½ | 50 |
| 181 | 80 | Sears Roebuck | 86⅞ | 87¼ |
| 31¾ | 19 | Shell Union | 23 | 23⅛ |
| 188 | 59½ | Simmons Company | 90¼ | 92 |
| 93¼ | 45⅛ | Southern California Edison | 57 | 57 |
| 157½ | 105 | Southern Pacific Railway | 121 | 121⅜ |
| 243¾ | 73½ | Standard Gas & Electric | 115⅜ | 115⅛ |
| 83 | 43 | Standard Oil of New Jersey | 64½ | 64½ |
| 48⅛ | 31¾ | Standard Oil of New York | 33 | 33 |
| 71⅞ | 50 | Texas Corporation | 55½ | 55⅛ |
| 85¼ | 42½ | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 58⅞ | 58 |
| 139⅜ | 58½ | Timken Roller Bearing | 75⅞ | 76 |
| 67⅜ | 20¼ | Trans America | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 140 | 59 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 80 | 80¼ |
| 297⅝ | 200 | Union Pacific Railway | 217 | 217½ |
| 162 | 31 | United Aircraft & Transport | 50½ | 51⅞ |
| 20½ | 6¼ | United Dry Docks | 8¼ | Unq |
| 119½ | 50½ | U. S. Realty & Improvement | 61 | 61¾ |
| 261¾ | 150 | United States Steel | 171 | 171⅛ |
| 116½ | 37½ | Vanadium | 53½ | 54¼ |
| 292⅝ | 100 | Westinghouse E. & M. (Com) | 146¾ | 147⅝ |
| | | Call Money | 4½% | 4½% |

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# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

*4 AVENUE EDWARD VII* *SHANGHAI*

51-320

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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

### Time Table

*In effect Feb. 20, 1929*

**From Peiping to Hankow**

| Station / Train | Peiping | Shihkiachuan | Chengchow | Hsiaokan hsien | Hankow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 1 | d.18.00 | a. 2.16<br>d. 2.56 | a.17.15<br>d.17.35 | d.11.49 | a.14.20 |
| * No. 11 | d. 9.55 | a.19.27<br>d.20.07 | a.13.26<br>d.13.45 | a.12.18<br>d.12.23 | a.16.05 |
| * No. 3 | | | d.13.15 | a. 7.18<br>d. 7.21 | a. 9.50 |
| No. 9 | d. 9.40 | a.18.21<br>d.19.01 | a.10.50 | | |
| No. 23 | d. 5.40 | a 21.44 | | | |
| No. 25 | | d. 3.45 | a. 5.05 | | |
| No. 27 | | | d.10.06 | a.20.07<br>d.20.37 | a. 2.33 |
| No. 75 | | | | d.13.00 | a.17.05 |

**From Hankow to Peiping**

| Station / Train | Hankow | Hsiaokanhsien | Chengchow | Shihkiachuan | Peiping |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 2 | d.18.00 | d.20.39 | a.14.28<br>d.14.48 | a. 5.05<br>d. 5.45 | a.13.50 |
| * No. 12 | d.10.50 | a 14.51<br>d.14.56 | a.13.13<br>d.13.33 | a. 7.32<br>d. 8.12 | a.17.30 |
| * No. 4 | d.13.30 | a.16.01<br>d.16.03 | a.10.05 | | |
| No. 10 | | | d.17.41 | a. 9.33<br>d.10.13 | a.18.35 |
| No. 28 | d. 1.00 | a. 7.00<br>d. 7.20 | a.17.34 | | |
| No. 26 | | | d.22.34 | a. 2.15 | |
| No. 24 | | | | d. 7.40 | a.20.06 |
| No. 74 | d. 7.45 | a.11.39 | | | |

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*Shanghai*

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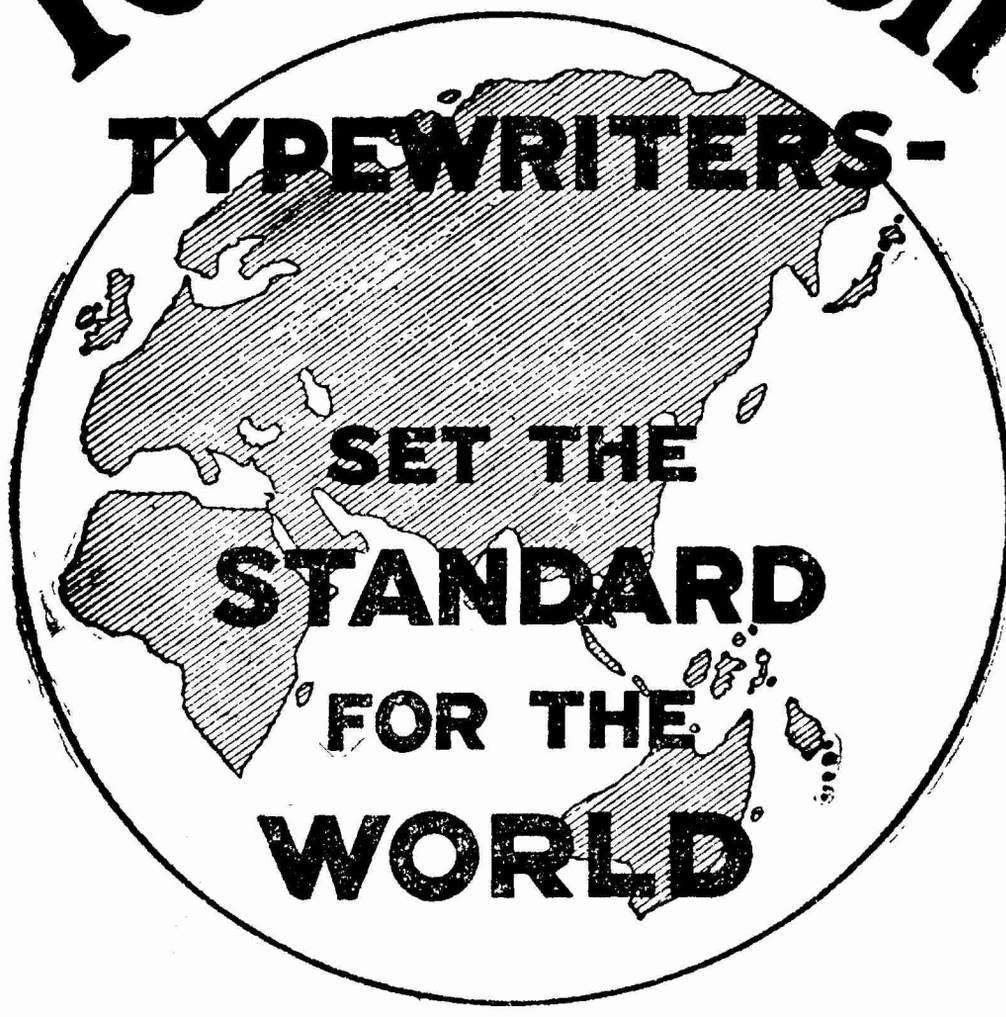

SET THE STANDARD FOR THE WORLD

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51-322